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CONSOLIDATED ASSETS
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Marginal Column

By ZEEV LAQUEUR

A BRITISH journalist writing in last week's "New Statesman," a journal not to be suspected of a predilection for Dr. Adenauer and his Germany, dealt with the situation of Jews and Western Germany. His conclusions must have come as a surprise to many Jewish readers. They culminated in the remark that the response to his enquiries after the local synagogue and the Jewish community was as calm and natural as if the Swiss Consulate were concerned. One and all the Jews admitted their present freedom and peace, and the picture was practically idyllic. It is possible that a chance visitor may get an impression like that, but closer observers of the German scene will be wary to accept this view. The situation is far more complicated, even if we disregard for a moment what has happened in the not distant past in that country; and even though it is true that the West German radio stations are the only ones in Europe to broadcast Jewish programmes, that there are paradoxically enough more pro-Israel books and articles in Western Germany than in any other country, that the Vice-President of the Supreme Court and three Bundestag deputees are Jews. There may be exhibitions and music festivals but there will be no German-Jewish idyll in Germany.

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EXAGGERATED as this report is, it appears at least superficially correct, which is more than can be said about many of the articles in the local press on the situation in Western Germany today. We have no quarrel with those whose instructions are to paint the situation in Eastern Germany all in a rosy colour and Western Germany all in black. But the vast majority is interested in truth, not in propaganda, and it is doubtful whether stories like the one we read the other day in "Davar" (and which, unfortunately, appeared to us fairly typical) made a contribution to truth. It purported to deal with German historiography today and its Nazi tendencies, a topic of undoubted interest and importance. However, the author had neither read the German historians, nor even Hans Kohn's book dealing with the subject; he had read a review of the book. And now he attributed to the reviewer (Golo Mann, who is neither a German citizen, nor of Aryan origin nor even a resident of Germany) the most atrocious Nazi views, which Mann had in effect strongly condemned. People who think that their neighbours have to be reminded of what happened in Germany in 1933-45, need not take refuge in foolish distortion about the situation in Germany today; the account is long enough without that. In fact, however, many a hack writing in a paper, many a demagogue in a public meeting, with no single other idea left for an article or speech, speculates that whatever he says about Germany in 1955 (not in 1940!) will be believed and draw some cheers. This pseudo-patriotism should at last be given the discount it deserves.

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HERE then we have the story about the great and growing Neo-Nazi movement (it has been growing for ten years without making any progress); the stories about German enthusiasm for a new Wehrmacht, as the stepping stone for the domination of Europe, the strong urge for a reunited Germany. Whereas the majority of Germans (both West and East) and especially the younger generation, have no use at all for an army; they do not care a bit for the reunification of Germany (though according to the official version they are dreaming about it day and night); and they are generally far more interested for the first time in many years in their private lives, their families, their hobbies than in affairs of state, thank God. This view, I am sure, will not be readily accepted, for the number of those who have seen things for themselves is small and the local press has been preoccupied with the presentation of what were, or were believed to be, revelations of the old spirit in Western Germany. This of course was quite correct, but what was lacking was almost entirely the other side of the picture. The time has come to put an end to such practices. Distrust — yes, suspicion — yes, they are only all too well-founded. But one should be ready to consider all the facts. Remembering yesterday does neither imply (as some people tend to think) closing one's eyes to today's realities nor wilfully distorting them.

Jerusalem, January 10.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR THE PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTS

Bus Cooperatives Call Off Strike Set for Today

TEL AVIV, Monday.—The bus strike scheduled for tomorrow was called off by a meeting of the major bus companies here today. In an announcement to the Press, the managements of the three companies said that they had cancelled their intended strike "in deference to the Public Committee investigating the public transport situation and its Chairman, Judge Zohar."

A proposal by Mr. P. Sapir, Director-General of the Ministry of Finance, that the Government guarantee a bank loan of about IL.300,000 for the purchase of fuel, was declined by the representatives of the bus companies who met him in Jerusalem today. The companies claim that they need over IL.800,000 to meet their requirements in fuel until February 15, when the findings of the Public Committee are expected to be published.

Our Labour Correspondent writes:

The transport cooperatives must be the first to make their contribution to the solution of the present difficulties, said Mr. Zeev Onn, Secretary-General of Hevrat Ha'ovdim, the controlling body for Histadrut enterprises, in an interview in Tel Aviv today.

They should make efforts, Mr. Onn continued, to increase staff and management efficiency, to reorganize working hours, especially overtime practices, and see if they could make certain sacrifices in earnings without affecting the basic wages appropriate to the profession in the light of the country's economic situation.

Once this had been done, said Mr. Onn, the basis would have been established for considering what addition, if any, should be made to fares. Any proposal for an increase, however justified, should be considered in the light of the Histadrut's wage-restraint policy and its opposition to price increases in 1955. In any case, experience has shown that higher fares were no solution to the companies' problems, since they resulted in less travel by the public.

The Histadrut and Hevrat Ha'ovdim would stand by the cooperatives in their claim that this form of enterprise could be efficient and that public transport should be left in its present ownership, but they were opposed to the constant threats of strikes in vital public services. The strike weapon should be used as a last resort to protect wage-earners in exceptional cases, declared Mr. Onn, and only with the sanction of the Histadrut.

(Busmen Can Serve—P. 4)

Knesset Concerned Over Road Mishaps

The Knesset yesterday voted to "note with great anxiety the increasing number of road accidents with serious consequences and the measures proposed by the Minister of Communications to improve the situation," as noted in his report on road accidents.

Mr. J. Saphir, the Minister, after replying to the debate which took place a fortnight ago, said that he expected to be able to report back to the Committee within two months on the steps taken in the three directions he had outlined: engineering improvements in roads and warnings signs, improvements in organization and instruction of the public, and in legislation.

He wound up by quoting points from a new traffic law which is now before the House of Commons in London. This includes severe penalties for cyclists for "speeding" or careless riding (previously, they could be fined only for "wild riding"), and for pedestrians who impede traffic or fail to use the regular pedestrian crossings.

(Tel Aviv traffic accidents injured five persons in the past few days, among them an infant and a man of 74.)

(Mr. Y. Natan, of the Nes Ziona ma'bara, was severely hurt by an Eshed bus while he was crossing the highway near Nes Ziona yesterday. He was taken to the Kaplan Hospital. The bus driver was released on bail.)

45 'BRETHREN' JAILED

CAIRO, Monday (Reuter). — A military tribunal today sentenced 45 more members of the Moslem Brotherhood to prison terms ranging from 20 to 15 years.

Ike Asks Congress For Power to Cut Tariffs

WASHINGTON, Monday (Reuter). — President Eisenhower today asked the new Congress to extend for three years his power to negotiate tariff reductions with other nations. He asked authority to cut these tariffs by as much as 15 per cent in that period.

The President sent to Congress a long-awaited and lengthy message outlining the legislative requirements of his foreign and economic policy. He based his appeal for enactment of the whole programme on considerations of national security as well as international trade.

He said that the military alliance of the free world will be "mostly firmly cemented when its association is based on flourishing trade as well as common interest and aspiration."

Man-made barriers today prevent the nations of the world from achieving their full economic potential; international trade and investment are not making their full contribution to production, employment and income; over a large area of the world, currencies are not yet convertible, the President pointed out.

He called for the lowering of "unjustifiable barriers" for the benefit of all, and asked Congress to clear away confusion in Customs administration.

The U.S. must participate in international trade fairs, especially in those in which Communist countries take part. He appealed to Congress to offer inducements to U.S. private investors to send their capital overseas, especially to develop backward countries, and recommended special tax privileges for this purpose.

He proposed that taxation of business income from foreign subsidiaries or branches should be "at a rate 14 percentage points lower than the corporate rate on domestic income." Tax on income of foreign branches should be deferred until it is removed from the country where it is earned, he stated.

The President declared that the three-year extension of the trade agreements act should authorise:

The reduction through multilateral and reciprocal negotiations of tariff rates on selective commodities by not more than five per cent per year for three years; the reduction through multilateral and reciprocal negotiations of any tariff rates in excess of 50 per cent to be held over a three-year period; and the reduction by not more than one-half over a three-year period of tariff rates in effect on January 1, 1955, on articles which are not now being imported, or which are being imported in negligible quantities.

The proposed programme would make an important contribution to the achievement of the convertibility of currencies ultimately required for the development of a steadily rising volume of trade.

President Eisenhower said that American self-interest requires a new economic programme which would stimulate world economic growth because:

The economic strength of the allies of the U.S. is essential to the country's security; the economic growth in under-developed areas is necessary to lessen internal instability growing out of the vulnerability of such areas to Communist advances; the increasing volume of world production and trade will help ensure American economic growth and a rising standard of living of Americans.

US Fixes Charge For Private Use of Atom

WASHINGTON, Monday (Reuter). — The U.S. Atomic Energy Commission announced yesterday that it has set up a schedule of charges for atomic fuels and other materials for sale to private firms for peacetime power production, and has established "fair prices" which it will pay for plutonium and uranium-233 produced in any atom power plants built by private industry, under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954.

It said that these two actions will hasten economic nuclear power production by private industry.

In Chicago, the editor of the "American atomic scientists Bulletin," Dr. Eugene Rabinovitch, said today that the time for effective control of atomic disarmament might have "irretrievably passed" because of the swelling stockpiles in the U.S. and Russia.

Neither the West nor the Soviet Union "can be expected to base their own atomic disarmament on the faith that the other side has not concealed a substantial part of its stockpile," he wrote.

Election Bill Almost Ready

The Laws Committee of the Knesset settled further points in connection with the Election Law yesterday morning, when the two per cent clause was incorporated in the Bill. It is expected that the entire Bill will be ready for presentation to the Knesset for its final reading by tonight.

Another important point settled yesterday will enable residents of Israel entitled to Israel nationality to apply to the Minister of the Interior up March 1 if they wish to vote in August. The Minister of the Interior has agreed that all such applications will be dealt with by March 31, and citizenship, where authorised, granted by April 30. This provision will make it possible for a considerable number of Arab residents, entitled to citizenship but not yet in possession of documents, to be included in the voting register, and will cover all Arabs who are legally in Israel and entitled to citizenship.

The amendment was proposed by a Mapai member of the Committee, and accepted without opposition.

Sharett Attacks 'Scandal-mongering'

In reply to a question yesterday regarding the veracity of a story which appeared in "Lamerhav" dealing with the Prime Minister, the Minister of Defence and Mr. David Ben Gurion, Mr. Sharett stated:—

"The story is riddled through and through with falsehoods. The recounting of so-called details of the meeting at Ohalo is the figment of a fevered imagination or else a calculated attempt at intrigue. All the statements about my attempts to remove the Minister of Defence and to enlist for that purpose the support of Mr. Ben Gurion are the nadir of scandal-mongering."

ESHKOL ON BUDGET

Mr. Levi Eshkol, Minister of Finance, addressed the General Zionist Knesset faction on various aspects of the coming budget last night. A final decision on the budget is expected to be taken by the Government today. otTM obtainn bdasnae Fse

EGYPT STRIKES OIL

CAIRO, Monday (UP). — The Minister of Commerce and Industry, Hassan Marei, announced today that the American-financed National Petroleum Co. has struck a new oil well in the Eastern Desert. Production capacity was said to be 2,170 barrels daily.

Success of Anti-Diphtheria Drive

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The most significant fact to emerge from the latest figures available on the incidence of infectious diseases in Israel was the success of the campaign against diphtheria, Dr. P. Yakutiel, head of the Epidemology Department of the Ministry of Health, told a press conference yesterday.

The incidence of the disease had dropped from 10.2 per 10,000 of the population in 1953 to 6.4 in 1954. In November and December last, the "season" for the disease, 167 and 154 cases, including two fatalities, had occurred, a drop of approximately 30 cases per month compared with the same period in 1953.

During the year, [illegible]

located for the task.

In general, Dr. Yakutiel said, those diseases which responded to the latest scientific treatment were steadily decreasing in incidence, while those in which improvement depended on the raising of social and economic standards would be beaten only gradually.

Bacillary and amoebic dysentery have shown their normal winter decrease in the past two months and, apart from a slight flare-up in November, the [illegible]

Water Drilling Bill to Committee

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

Laws concerned with the drilling and sale of water occupied most of the Knesset's time yesterday. The law for the Control of Water Drilling, was passed to the Interior Committee last night, only the Communists opposing.

In winding up the debate, which was begun a fortnight ago, Mr. P. Naphtali, the Minister of Agriculture, took issue with speakers who had objected to the comparatively wide degree of discretion given to persons appointed by the Government in applying the law. He said that it was his experience that whatever water planning measure was under consideration, settlers in the area involved were likely to attemp to mobilise political pressure in order to have the scheme amended in whatever way suited them best, and the result would not be an all-over improvement. If a rational administration of water resources was sought, it must be carried out by technical experts.

Second Law

The second water law dealt with yesterday was that which will provide that water may not be sold and charged for except by unit of quantity, as it is considered that the present practice of selling the right to use water over a certain period causes waste in both agriculture and in domestic consumption. The Bill was passed to Committee after its first reading.

Although there was no serious opposition to the law, the House was divided into two sides — those who wholeheartedly approved the need for economy, and those who considered water a major "civilizing" factor, and who feared that once water becomes a commodity to be used economically, immigrants from primitive surroundings will be less likely to adopt Western [illegible]

Zionist) said that while it would scarcely be possible to sell water for the same price in the whole of Israel, it might be possible to devise a system of subsidies operating from more favourable to less favourable areas in order to reduce the differences in cost.

Urges Repair

Mr. R. Shari (Mapai), asked that water networks be repaired before meters are installed. In Jerusalem, he claimed, two million out of a total of five million cubic metres of water per annum are not registered as reaching any consumer, and much of this water is wasted.

Winding up, Mr. Naphtali said that it would take five, and perhaps as much as seven years for the entire scheme to be implemented, and meters installed in all areas. These are being manufactured in two places in Israel now, but output is limited.

FORBID HUNTING, KNESSET TOLD

Hunting should be forbidden on ethical grounds, Mr. M. J. Chazani (Hapoel Hamizrahi) declared in the Knesset last night during the second reading of the Bill for the Protection of Wild Animals.

He said that hunting had always been foreign to Jews, who regarded it as "the occupation of Esau."

The Bill was passed over the votes of Hapoel Hamizrahi, Mizrahi, and Herut. It forbids the hunting of useful animals, fixes areas off limits to hunters, and forbids certain methods of hunting, such as the use of traps and nets, poison, or explosives.

An appeal to hunters to avoid shooting at telephone lines was issued yesterday by the Ministry of Posts.

Each day, it was announced, the Ministry is notified of cases of damage to telephone lines, a good portion of which are caused by hunters, particularly in [illegible]

Costa Rica Urges Action to Prevent Nicaragua Attack

WASHINGTON, Monday. — The Council of the Organization of American States delayed a decision today on calling a special conference of Foreign Ministers to consider Costa Rica's charges that its neighbour Nicaragua threatens it with invasion.

The conference called on Nicaragua and Costa Rica to avoid hostile actions against each other while the O.A.S. considered their quarrel.

The Council's three-hour meeting adjourned until Wednesday to permit representatives of the 21 attending nations to consult their governments.

Costa Rica announced at the emergency meeting that only "solidarity of action" could stop an invasion of Costa Rica from Nicaragua.

"The danger is immediate" the Costa Rican Ambassador, Mr. Antonio Facio told the O.A.S. Council.

He declared that Nicaragua had for months been training "groups of adventurers recruited from everywhere which are openly dedicated and in training for an invasion of our territory."

"Only this Council has in its hands the means of halting what otherwise will be unleashed against Costa Rica and its peaceful people" he said.

In Costa Rica meanwhile, all airports and strategic points were under heavy guard today.

The Cabinet and General Staff are in permanent session, and thousands of volunteer reservists have been mobilized to reinforce the 3,000-strong civil guard recently rearmed with U.S. machineguns, mortars and bazookas.

Scopus Controversy Now Settled

The difficulties which have arisen in connection with the convoy to Mt. Scopus on January 5 have now been settled between the Israel authorities and the Chief of Staff of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization, it was learned in Jerusalem yesterday.

It has been agreed that the responsibility for the contents of goods carried in the convoy is that of the U.N. and not of the Jordanians. This also applies to the contents of tins of food which will be sent in the future.

Several sample tins from the next convoy, which will go up this week, will be opened at Mandelbaum Gate. In the future, a U.N. Observer may open such tins in the buildings of the Israel zone on Mt. Scopus without the presence of Jordan representatives.

Syria Debating Plan For Border Villages

The Syrian Parliament began its debate this week on the project to build a chain of "model defence villages" along the Syrian-Israel border, according to the Arab News Agency yesterday.

The Defence Minister, Rashad Barmada, stated in Damascus that as soon as the plan receives approval, construction work will be launched.

UN Secretary, Chou End Talks to 'Ease Tension'

NEW YORK, Monday (Reuter). — Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, U.N. Secretary-General, and Mr. Chou En-lai, Chinese Prime Minister, ended talks in Peking today with a communique saying that they had talked about "questions pertinent to the relaxation of world tension."

"We feel," the communique added, "that these talks have been useful and we hope to be able to continue the contact established in these meetings."

No reference was made to the 11 American airmen imprisoned by the Chinese or to the other U.N. personnel detained since the Korean war. Mr. Hammarskjold went to Peking to seek the men's release at the request of the General Assembly.

The U.N. Secretary-General and his party will leave Peking by air tomorrow for New York it was announced. He is believed to be travelling by way of Canton, Hong Kong, Tokyo, Honolulu and San Francisco.

Mr. Chou gave a farewell dinner for the Secretary-General and his party tonight.

U.N. diplomats said that they did not know whether the communique meant success or failure of the efforts to free the prisoners. They added that they must await more definite word from Mr. Hammarskjold.

U.N. Observers were puzzled as to whether the communique's reference to the usefulness of the talks referred to the prisoners, or to larger Far Eastern problems, including U.N. recognition of Peking, with which Mr. Chou is believed to have dealt at some length.

It was noted that Mr. Hammarskjold acceded to the Chinese desire to avoid a public reference to the aim of his mission. This suggested that he is still intent on avoiding anything which would embarrass the Chinese. This, in turn, would support the theory that the question of the prisoners' release is still open.

Yugoslavia, China To Exchange Envoys

BELGRADE, Monday (UP). —Yugoslavia and China announced today that they will establish diplomatic relations and will exchange ambassadors.

The communiques were issued simultaneously in Belgrade and Peking. They included the texts of telegrams exchanged between the Foreign Minister, Mr. Koca Popovic, now in Burma with President Tito, and the Chinese Premier, Mr. Chou En-lai.

Yugoslavia announced her recognition of China more than six years ago, but it was not until last November that the Chinese replied to the offer to establish diplomatic relations.

Heavy Chinese Raid On Tachen Island

TAIPEH, Monday. — China staged the heaviest air assault in five years of coastal warfare against the Nationalist-held Tachen Islands today, showering 300 bombs from 100 planes in four separate raids.

The attacks were so severe that Nationalist officials held a series of conferences to consider the critical situation. The Ministry of Defence here said that "many" civilians had been killed and wounded among the 13,000 inhabitants. But there was no mention of military casualties or damage.

The Tachen Islands lie about 260 kms. north of Formosa. In the first raid commencing early in the morning, the Chinese used 24 planes in a 30-minute raid. The communique added that raiders from Shanghai, Ningpo and Hangchow hit the island another three times during the day.

Crossman Gets Hostile Reception in Jordan

Angry Arab refugees shouted "Leave our country, Jew," when Mr. Richard Crossman, British Labour M.P., visited the Akbat Jaber camp in the Jordan valley on Sunday, according to the Old City daily, "El Jihad," yesterday.

One of the camp leaders addressed Mr. Crossman, saying: "You are a hireling of the Jews; we don't want you here. You have received your price for your pro-Jewish propaganda, but we want to return to our land."

The Arab news agency reported that Mr. Crossman was received by the Foreign Minister, Walid Salah, in Amman yesterday.

NEARS said last night that Salah told the M.P. that the least the Arabs can accept in a peace with Israel was the partition of Palestine and the return of the refugees. Mr. Crossman reportedly replied that it was useless at the moment to talk of peace.

Uniforms Don't Make An Army — Dayan

Uniforms do not make an army and rank does not make an officer, the Chief of Staff, Rav-Aluf Moshe Dayan, told graduating infantry officer candidates yesterday.

These external trappings, are meaningful, he continued, "only if you yourselves will realize this opportunity of devoting yourselves whole-heartedly to your task."

The graduation ceremony was witnessed by a large gathering of parents, relatives and friends.

The Chief of Staff pinned lieutenant's bars on Amiram Hirschberg, the outstanding graduate. He also pinned lieutenant's bars on the mother of Eren Pfefferman, who was killed in an accident during training.

40 KILLED IN BRAZIL RAILROAD CRASH

RIO DE JANEIRO, Monday (Reuter). — At least 40 persons are feared to have been killed when a passenger train crashed in northern Brazil late on Saturday, according to reports received here last night.

About 100 passengers are feared to have been injured in the crash, many of them seriously. But details are slow in arriving because of poor communications.

The area where the accident occurred is about 80 kms. from Aracaju, the capital of the northern state of Sergipe.

Ambulances were rushed from all towns in the area, and emergency medical supplies with extra doctors are being flown to the scene. This is the second recent accident on Brazilian railways and one of the worst in the nation's history.

Iraq Move Influenced By US—'Pravda'

MOSCOW, Monday (Reuter). — The Soviet Communist Party newspaper "Pravda" saw in Iraq's move to sever diplomatic ties with the U.S.S.R. as a "roundabout" U.S. attempt to work out a Middle East alliance.

The paper said the Iraqi Government's action reveals the "true intentions of the reactionary Iraqi ruling circles." It is known, the article asserted, that the U.S. and Britain are exerting "gross pressure" on the Arabs in order to draw them into an aggressive Middle East bloc.

Having failed to "hammer together" the various Arab states into a Middle East command, Iraq was influenced to cut ties with the Soviet Union, it was pointed out.

SYRIAN M.A.C. TO MEET TOMORROW

The Israel Syrian Mixed Armistice Commission will meet on Wednesday at the Customs House on the Syrian side of the border to discuss the five Israel soldiers who were captured and detained on December 8.

Gradual Cut in British Forces

By GEORGE LICHTHEIM
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON, Monday. — Informed circles today forecast a gradual reduction in the size of the British Army under the five-year reorganisation plan due to be published shortly, with the principal savings being effected through the disbandment of eight battalions hitherto stationed in the Middle and Far East.

This policy is described as being in line with recent pronouncements by President Eisenhower, although it is still regretted in Whitehall that the President's statement was made unilaterally instead of being presented in the context of wider international disarmament talks, when it could have formed a valuable bargaining point.

While on a much smaller scale, the corresponding British moves will be guided by similar considerations, chiefly the belief that no major conflict threatens before 1960 and that the interval should be used to reinforce air [illegible]

ed as no longer useful in view of new technical developments.

As regards the rest of the Territorial Army, it is suggested that, while NATO Headquarters has written off its field divisions as unfit for emergency service in Europe, the Government might need a reserve which on mobilisation could be sent to the Middle East and that this task might fall on the Territorials.

Full details are unlikely to be available before next month, when the annual statement on defence is to be published.

U.N. to Resume Debate on Suez Canal Thursday

NEW YORK, Monday (INA). — Mr. Leslie Knox Munro of New Zealand, President of the U.N. Security Council, today summoned that body for another meeting on Thursday to continue discussions suspended a week ago on Israel's grievance against Egypt's illegal blockade of the Suez Canal and refusal thus far to release the freighter, Bat Galim.

It is understood that talks have been going on behind the scenes during the past week between leading Western delegations at U.N. Headquarters and the Israel and Egyptian representatives.

Egypt last week, suggested that she would accept the recommendation that a sub-committee of the Israel-Egypt Mixed Armistice Commission take custody of the Bat Galim. Since last week's meeting, Israel has made it clear that she would not accept the sub-committee idea if any delegation proposed it formally.

The fact that the meeting of the Council has been set finally, is taken here as an indication that the Council members — probably led by Britain, France and the U.S. — are planning some definite action. However, talks are still continuing.

EBAN SEES ALLEN

WASHINGTON, Monday (INA). — Mr. George Allen, newly designed Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs, and the Israel Ambassador, Mr. Abba Eban, met today for their first general discussion of the Middle East situation including the subject of Israel-U.S. relations.

The meeting was viewed as a preparatory step to resumption of high-level talks between Israel and the U.S. on regional security matters.

BRITISH ENVOY IN CAIRO DISCUSSES SUEZ

Sir Ralph Stevenson, the British Ambassador, and the Egyptian Foreign Minister, Dr. Mahmoud Fawzi, met yesterday and discussed the problem of navigation through the Suez Canal, according to NEARS last night.

Egypt's Stand on Bat Galim 'Reciprocal,' Nasser Says

In releasing the Bat Galim, Egypt has reciprocated Israel moves following seizure of the Egyptian ship, Samir, and other Syrian and Lebanese vessels, Premier Abdul Nasser told the Jordan daily, "El Jihad," in an exclusive interview in Cairo this week.

The paper also reported yesterday that the Premier had refused to reply to a question as to whether the ex-Mufti, Haj Amin el Husseini, had a hand in the Moslem Brotherhood plot to overthrow the Egyptian junta. Nor did he answer when the correspondent requested permission to visit ex-President Mohammed Nagib.

Premier Abdul Nasser advised the Arab refugees "not to forget Palestine, as we are doing our utmost to return them to their country with full honour," it was reported.

NO JORDAN COOPERATION

Jordan has informed Israel through the U.N. headquarters in Jerusalem that the two missing hikers are not in Jordan hands. The Jordanians, however, refused an Israel request to participate in the search on the grounds that the search area was remote from any settlement, "Ma'ariv" reported yesterday.

SAMPLES
of hot
TELMA PEA SOUP
will be distributed in the following groceries in HAIFA:

[illegible]
January 13 and 14, 1955
Hours: 10.30 a.m.-1 p.m.
4.30-7 p.m.

[illegible]
January 17 and 18, 1955
Hours: 10.30 a.m.-1 p.m.
4.30-7 p.m.

[illegible]
January 19 and 20, 1955
Hours: 10.30 a.m.-1 p.m.
4.30-7 p.m.

UNION BANK
OF ISRAEL LTD.
ASSETS
(CONSOLIDATED)
IL. 48,000,000
TEL-AVIV JERUSALEM HAIFA NATANYA

DUBEK 10
SUPERB FLAVOUR THROUGH MACEDONIAN TOBACCO

Social & Personal

The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi visited the Kaplan Hospital in Rehovot yesterday.

Mr. John Eden, M.P., visited the Knesset yesterday, where he was received by the Speaker, Mr. Y. Sprinzak. He also met with a number of M.K.'s and the Secretary of the Knesset, Mr. M. Rosetti.

The Knesset Speaker and Mrs. Y. Sprinzak yesterday paid a condolence visit to the family of the late Israel Bloch, one of the members of the Second Aliya, at Nahalal.

A reception to the Chief Rabbi of Argentina, Dr. Amram Blum, was held at the head office of the Jewish National Fund in Jerusalem yesterday. Among those present were Mayor Y. Kariv; Dr. Y. Weinstock and Mr. M. Greiver of the Fund; Mr. N. Levin of the Jewish Agency, and Mr. S. Ben Shalom of the Hebrew World Union.

The Tel Aviv and District Police Force was inscribed by the Tel Aviv-Jaffa Labour Council in the Jewish National Fund Golden Book yesterday in recognition of services rendered during the recent floods.

ARRIVALS: Mrs. Fay Grove, Chairman of the Organization and Cultural Department of the World WIZO Executive, from a three-month mission to Scandinavia and Finland, and the European Zionist Conference in Brussels; Dr. S.A. Nahon, from a mission to Italy on behalf of the World Zionist Organization.

DEPARTURES: Mrs. Jessie Karpas, Publicity Chairman of the Hadassah Council in Israel for New York, on a lecture tour on behalf of Hadassah; Mr. Y. Avni, head of the Fiscal Department of the Prime Minister's Office, for talks with the Point Four Administration in the U.S. (by El Al).

Dr. Charles H. Kremer, President of the United Rumanian Jews, arrived from New York in the s.s. Negbah on Sunday and was received by a delegation of the Hitahdut Olei Rumania led by Mr. Idov Cohen, M.K., Dr. Kremer, who is a leading figure in the B'nai B'rith and the U.J.A. and Bond campaigns, has come to settle.

Mr. Zvi Binyamini, Chairman of the Ramat Hasharon Local Council, was awarded the Freedom of Ramat Hasharon on the occasion of his 80th birthday yesterday.

M. Moché Catane will speak on 'La Famille Halévy' at 6 o'clock this evening at Centre de Culture Française, Jerusalem. Le Comte de Beauvais, Acting French Consul General, will preside.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

A memorial service for Dr. Pnina Kertes, Acting Legal Adviser of the Ministry for Social Welfare, will be held at the Beit Habalutzot in Jerusalem at 5 o'clock this evening.

YAD VASHEM EXECUTIVE MEETS TODAY IN J'LEM

The full executive of the Yad VaShem (Memorial Authority to the Victims of Nazism) is to meet in Jerusalem today to consider the organization and administration of the Authority.

The Minister of Education and Culture, Professor Ben-Zion Dinur, discussed the future of Yad VaShem with Dr. Nahum Goldmann, Joint Chairman of the Jewish Agency, in Jerusalem last week.

LAW REPORT

The Jerusalem Post January 11, 1955

In the Supreme Court Sitting as Court of Criminal Appeal

Before the President (Justice Olshan), Justices Goitein and Witkon.

Hamed Salma el-Hawatla, Appellant, v. The Attorney-General, Respondent (Cr.A.172/54).

Beduin's Family Pride Ends in Manslaughter

The Supreme Court dismissed an appeal against a conviction of manslaughter by the Jerusalem District Court sitting in Beersheba (Cr.C. 17/54 of July 7, 1954) but reduced the sentence imposed on the appellant from two-and-a-half years to 18 months.

The el-Hawatla family are Beduin whose tents were pitched northwest of Beersheba in 1951. One day, early in that year, Turpeh, a member of the family and wife of Khalil, went to the well to draw water. On her way she met Odeh, a member of another branch of the family. Overcome with love, Odeh snatched Turpeh to his bosom and kissed her passionately. She escaped from his embraces and hastened to inform her brother Hamed of the grievous insult she and the family had suffered. A second brother was chosen to wipe out the blot on the family honour, which he did to everybody's satisfaction by giving Odeh a sound beating.

Desert Customs

The importunate, but unsuccessful, lover felt considerably aggrieved by the punishment meted out to him, and when he failed to find a sympathetic ear amongst the members of his immediate family, betook himself to his relatives who lived in a neighbouring camp, three hours' camel-ride away. Here he found a ready ear in Faraj Ali, a strong hot-headed, unthinking young man of 28. The latter immediately saddled his camel and set out to wreak dire vengeance on his relative's assailants, armed only with a stick.

On arriving at the outskirts of the el-Hawatla encampment, Faraj encountered Hamed, who was armed with a rifle and dagger, and immediately started belabouring him with his stick. Hamed fled towards the encampment with the avenger in hot pursuit. The camp-dwellers, aroused by the noise, issued forth from their tents. At that moment Hamed, his courage apparently restored by the presence of his fellows, turned to face his assailant who suddenly collapsed, mortally wounded, with a dagger in his breast. The whole incident had lasted a few brief minutes.

Hamed immediately fled and disappeared without trace for three years. On January 20, 1954, he suddenly turned up at the Beersheba Police Station in quest of his identity card. He was recognized, arrested and charged with the murder of Faraj.

In the meantime, during Hamed's absence the two families had held a *sulha*, swearing to preserve the peace. Another event of some importance which had occurred during the fugitive's self-imposed exile had been the death of his brother Ali from natural causes.

In the trial before Judge Gaulan of the Jerusalem District Court, sitting in Beersheba, Hamed claimed that his brother Ali, who had been standing next to him during the few seconds of the last act of the tragedy, had struck the fatal blow which cut off Faraj in the prime of his life. This contention was backed up by the evidence of various witnesses in whose veracity, however, Judge Gaulan did not place much confidence. He found Hamed guilty of manslaughter and sentenced him to two-and-a-half years' imprisonment.

Hamed appealed against this verdict on two grounds: that the District Court had not given sufficient weight to the evidence which pointed at Ali as the guilty party and alternatively, that he himself had struck the fatal blow in self-defence. An appeal was also made against the severity of the sentence.

Mr. M. Shitreet appeared for the appellant, Mr. G. Bach, for the Attorney General.

Judgment

The Supreme Court, in a judgment delivered by the President, held that in the light of the evidence before him the District Court judge had been correct in finding that the deceased had been stabbed by Hamed, and not by his brother Ali.

As for the plea of self-defence, the Court agreed with Judge Gaulan that, as the stabbing had taken place at a time when other members of the family had gathered about the contestants, it was not within the bounds of reasonability to conclude that it had been absolutely necessary in order to enable Hamed to save himself from the danger of attack by Faraj.

In dealing with the severity of the punishment, the Court found that, as Judge Gaulan had taken into account the fact that there had been a *sulha* between the two families, the sentence which he had imposed was, on the face of it, not in the least severe. The Court then went on to point out that in other cases of a similar nature in which the appellants had pleaded for leniency on the strength of subsequent *sulhas*, the Court had emphasized that, while the fact that two warring parties in a village or tribe had called a truce and had even paid compensation should not be disregarded, it was nevertheless necessary to maintain public security and to discourage people from taking the law into their own hands. Both these elements must be taken into account by the Court when imposing sentence.

If these were the only criteria, the Court continued, they would have felt no need to interfere with the sentence imposed by the District Court. However, Mr. Bach had not only not opposed, but had even supported, the submission of the Defence that not until the actual stabbing had occurred had there been anything reprehensible in the behaviour of the accused, who was generally of a quiet disposition and had a blameless past. Moreover, since the whole incident, which had been provoked solely and entirely by the deceased, had taken place within a few minutes, there was no reason for concluding that the stabbing had been an act of planned vengeance.

The Court held that it would be only just in this case to reduce the punishment to 18 months imprisonment as from the date of the original sentence.

Judgment given on January 4, 1955.

ZE'EV SHIND LIBRARY

ACRE, Monday. — A ceremony marking the laying of the cornerstone of the new library building of the Government Merchant Marine Nautical College was held on the school ground, at the former railway station here, yesterday. The library building, the funds for which have been granted by the Shoham Co., the Ministry of Education, the Jewish Agency and the College, will be named after the late Ze'ev Shind, who was a maritime organizer of the illegal immigration before the rise of the State.

BUCHAREST ATTACKS W.J.C. AND GOLDMANN

A bitter attack on the World Jewish Congress and its President, Dr. Nahum Goldmann, has been broadcast by Bucharest Radio. The broadcast, in Yiddish, claimed that Dr. Goldmann and other leaders of the W.J.C. had displayed friendship for "that neo-Nazi", Dr. Adenauer, and had thereby forgiven the Nazi crimes against the Jews.

Eliahu Golomb Home As National Memorial

The Ministerial Committee dealing with the setting up of Beit Eliahu Golomb as a National Memorial, in accordance with a Cabinet decision, held its first meeting yesterday. The Committee approved a suggestion by its Chairman, the Minister of Education and Culture, Professor Ben-Zion Dinur, in connection with the educational functions of the house, according to an announcement in Jerusalem.

In accordance with this proposal, the modest home of the early Haganah leader at 23, Sderot Rothschild, Tel Aviv will contain the archives of the Haganah, a library of works on the force, and on the struggle of Israel throughout the ages, a Haganah museum, study rooms and lecture hall. The proposal also provides for the transfer of the editorial offices of the "Sefer Hahaganah" to Beit Eliahu.

The house which had served as a meeting place for the Bilu pioneers, members of the Second and Third Aliyot, founders of the workers movement and the Yishuv, the Haganah and the Israel Defence Forces, will be adapted as a centre in remembrance of the courage and devotion of those who defended the Yishuv and the State.

Public Committee

The plan will be put before a public committee formed for the purpose, and a panel of architects to decide on details of the programme.

The Public Committee was set up at a recent meeting of friends, comrades and disciples of Eliahu Golomb.

The executive consists of Mrs. Golda Myerson as chairman; Professor B. Dinur, Messrs. J. Serlin, I. Rokach, B. Shitreet, Z. Aranne, the Chief of Staff, Rav-Aluf Moshe Dayan, and his three predecessors, Generals Dori, Yadin and Makleff; Mr. Zalman Shazar, Mr. Moshe Kol, Dr. Giora Josephthal, Dr. Abraham Granott. Hon. Treasurers are Dr. Aron Barth and Mr. Abraham Zabarsky.

The executive will be assisted by a general council of some 60 persons, many of the Haganah Command.

Letter to Canada Asks Aid for 'Hungry' Israelis

A letter sent abroad appealing for help for the Jews of Jerusalem "who are suffering hunger" has been received by Magen David Adom forwarded from the International Red Cross, and the police are investigating the sender of the letter, Avraham Mordechai Horowitz, 66, of the Warsaw Houses in Jerusalem.

The letter, a printed form, was sent to the General Motors Truck Retail Company in Montreal, Canada. It called for speedy help for the unfortunate families of elderly scholars and orphans. It was signed A. M. Horowitz, and was stamped with the seal of the Association of the Warsaw and Poland Communities in Jerusalem.

General Motors in Montreal transferred the letter to the International Red Cross, which sent it to Magen David Adom. M.D.A., in turn, forwarded it to the Jerusalem police. (Itim)

AT THE CINEMA

"MADEMOISELLE Julie" (Orna, J'lem) is a deeply serious and excellent film, well deserving of its Cannes Grand Prix. Anita Bjoerk and Ulf Palme are great actors, even if their style is more of the stage. The producer adhered to Strindberg with the respect due to one of Sweden's greatest writers. However, the fact remains that, outside Sweden, a lot of Strindberg's once celebrated psycho-pathological stuff impresses one as being hopelessly dated. What thus happens during a short nordic midsummer night is an almost funny wax cabinet of pre-Freudian horrors, a nightmare of fetishism, s a d i s m, pyromania, schizophrenia, paranoia, and a few other isms that towards the end probably escaped the notice of this slightly bored layman.

Submarine Panorama

"UNDER the 12-Mile Reef" (Orion, J'lem) is a magnificent film, fully exploiting the g r e a t possibilities of Cinemascope. Those underwater shots really give the illusion of stereoscopic depth, the unforgettable impression of the Naples Aquarium in grandiose magnification. There is, moreover, an excellent documentary script of the Floridan sponge-divers and the racial conflicts between Anglo-Americans and those of Greek origin. Gilbert Ronald is a dashing Greek fisherman. The love-scene between Terry Moore and Robert Wagner truly translates "L'après-midi d'un Faune" into cinematic terms. After their underwater play Esther Williams films will look pretty and frilly.

The Fourth Man

"Desperate Journey," which we missed at the Edison, is now due for a long run at the Studio (Jerusalem). This is a competent British thriller of the "Third Man" type. Dirk Bogarde, Arthur Rank's "white hope" is excellent as a former Dutch Resistance hero who takes the rap for a crime he has not committed. Mai Zetterling convincingly plays the dumb, but loyal female lead. Albert Lieven is a suave villain, although he must beware of adding to his embonpoint — or maybe this is another touch of neo-realism. The highlight of the picture is the atmosphere of ruin and luxury in latter-d. Berlin. T.F.M.

Filming Casablan

THE screen rights of Yigal Mossensohn's play, "Casablan," currently being performed by the Chamber Theatre, have been purchased by the Hebrew Film Company Ltd., a new cooperative production unit which plans to make its pictures in the Hebrew language.

The film version will be directed by Mr. Peter Frye, screenwriter and co-producer of "Hill 24 Doesn't Answer," the Israeli-made picture which will shortly be seen here. Frye is one of the organizers of the company.

The screen play of "Casablan" is being prepared by Arieh Lahola, who also directed "Every Mile a Stone," starring Yosef Yadin. This feature film, which was photographed entirely in this country and was processed in Paris, is now ready for exhibition and will have its premiere in Tel Aviv shortly.

Meanwhile, another new film company, Chaviv Films, of Herzlia, have completed the first half of their initial production, "Without a Homeland," in which Shoshana Damari plays the lead. Head of this enterprise is Mr. Nuri Chaviv, who came here recently from Iran, where, in his Teheran studio, he produced some 20 films. This company, also, plans to turn out pictures in Hebrew, but dubbed productions will be sent to an overseas market already being prepared. J.L.

Byzantine Church Relics Found in Gethsemane

Extensive archaeological discoveries have been made in the course of excavations undertaken by the Archaeological School of the Franciscan Custody at the Garden of Gethsemane to the east of the Old City Wall, "A-Diffa" has reported.

The excavators uncovered the nave and apse of a Byzantine church of the 7th century C.E. with a well-preserved coloured mosaic floor. The mosaic, about eight metres long and four metres wide, is divided into squares showing various kinds of fruits. Five lines of inscriptions are at present being deciphered. The apse of the church is six metres wide while the exposed part of the nave is seven metres long.

In the rear of the church the excavators discovered a tunnel paved with white mosaic and used to drain off water.

A building is to be constructed containing a channel apparently to protect the remains.

JORDAN MUFTI

Sheikh Abdullah Kalkili was appointed by the Jordan Cabinet last night as Mufti of Jordan, the Arab News Agency reported. He succeeds Sheikh Hussan e-Din Jarallah, who died last year.

Kalkili is a well-known Palestine Moslem religious leader, and former editor of the Jaffa evening newspaper, "A-Sarat el Mustakim," which opposed the former Mufti of Jerusalem, Haj Amin.

Uniting Linguistics

The Department of Linguistics of the Hebrew University last week opened its own premises — a four-room apartment in Talbieh.

Professor H. J. Polotsky, Dean of the Faculty of Humanities and Head of the Department of Linguistics, said that the concentration of the various branches of linguistics under one roof would help bridge the gulf that existed between the study of Semitic and of general and Indo-European linguistics, pointing out that the similarities in methods and approach to all linguistic studies were greater than the differences of cultures which the various languages reflected.

He emphasized that there was no place which offered such splendid opportunities for the study of Semitic languages as Jerusalem.

34 PERSONS, mostly new immigrants, are participating in a course for x-ray technicians, the fourth of its kind, at the Beilinson Hospital, Petah Tikva. During the two-year course the students will receive financial aid from the Ministry of Labour.

Plans to Honour Rambam's Memory

A call to religious, cultural and educational bodies to work out their programmes for Rambam Year (beginning this Sunday with an ascent to Maimonides' grave in Tiberias) has been issued by the Organizing Committee in the Ministry for Religious Affairs.

In advance of the offical opening of Rambam Year, meetings are to be held today with newsmen and authors and an exhibition will be opened on Monday under the auspices of Mosad Harav Kook and the Ministry. Festive prayer services will be held on Friday night in the Bilu and Great Synagogues in Tel Aviv. Tourists will be present at a gathering dedicated to the Rambam at the Savoy Hotel, 5 Rehov Geula, Tel Aviv, on Friday night.

Two conventions will be held in Tiberias on Sunday — one of the Religious Councils, and one of the Israel Medical Association.

Hillary May Lead Antarctic Expedition

LONDON, Monday (Reuter). — Sir Edmund Hillary, one of the two conquerors of Mt. Everest, may take part in the first expedition across the Antarctic in surface vehicles, the Royal Geographical Society announced today.

A spokesman for the Society disclosed that the 35-year-old New Zealander who reached the top of Mt. Everest with Sherpa Tensing in 1953, is now showing a keen interest in the Antarctic.

The expedition is now being discussed by the British and New Zealand Cabinet.

Olson to Watch Rivals in Action

NEW YORK, Monday (UP). — Middleweight champion Carl Bobo Olson will be at the ringside in Cleveland, Wednesday when two prominent contenders for his crown, Rocky Castellani and Holly Mims, fight in a T.V. 10-rounder. Castellani, of Cleveland, is second ranking contender, and Mims, of Washington, D.C., number three.

Olson and manager Sid Flaherty, of San Francisco, are stopping off at Cleveland en route to New York for the annual dinner of the Boxing Writers Association, Thursday night, at which Olson will receive the "Fighter-of-the-Year" award.

Mims is an aggressive hooker who has not been beaten since October, 1952. He was rated top contender last June when unexpectedly held to a very questionable draw by Bobby Dykes in Washington. He won five other bouts in 1954. Castellani, a fleet-footed "cutie," lost only to Olson in 1954, and won five bouts.

Oved, Last Fight Then Home For Army Duty

David Oved, of Haifa, was to have engaged in his tenth and last boxing match in New York City last night. He is flying back to Israel to enter Army service.

Those who interceded on his behalf to have him remain another six months have been unsuccessful. Oved hopes to return to America at a later date to continue his professional boxing career, which has been most successful to date. (B. A.)

Olympic Equestrian Events in June

STOCKHOLM, Monday (UP).— The Swedish Equestrian Federation and the Swedish Olympic Committee have decided to hold the equestrian events of the 1956 Olympic Games here from June 10 to 17. The equestrian competition is the only part of the Games which will not be held in Melbourne, Australia.

After a prolonged dispute over Australian quarantine laws on horses, the International Olympic Committee decided to hold the equestrian events here. It was decided that all the events of the competition, except the cross-country, could be held in Stockholm's Olympic Stadium.

SPEED SKATING 'HIGHS'

MOSCOW, Monday (UP).— Two Russian speed skaters broke 5,000 metre world records yesterday. Boris Shilkov and Dimitri Sakounenko were timed in 7 minutes, 45.6 seconds and 7:44.9 respectively. The record was 8:3.7. Youri Sergueev skated 500 metres in 41 seconds. The record is 40.9 seconds.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF HAIFA

PROBATE FILE No.[illegible]/54.

IN THE MATTER of the estate of ABE KATZ, of Kenilworth, Cape, South Africa, died at Claremont Cape, South Africa, on May 30, 1954.

ADVERTISEMENT

SUMMONS — Notice is hereby given, that after the expiration of eight days from the publication hereof, an application will be heard in the District Court of Haifa, of Mr. Samuel Katz, of Kenilworth, Cape Town, South Africa, represented by Messrs. Friedman, Komissar & Schreuer, advocates of 31 Ha'atzmauth Road, Haifa, for the sealing of the probate of the will of ABE KATZ, of Kenilworth, Cape Town, South Africa, deceased, granted by the Supreme Court South Africa, Cape of Good Hope Provincial Division, on the 10th day of June 1954.

S. RAZI — Registrar.

January 4, 1955.

Notice to the Public

ISRAELIS WHO RESIDED IN ONE OF THE "INTERNATIONAL HOUSES" in the U.S. during their studies, are requested to give their address in Israel to the Press and Public Relations Officer, Ministry of Education and Culture, Rehov Hanevi'im, Jerusalem.

Cinemas

JERUSALEM

At 3.30, 6.30 and 8.30 p.m.

ARNON: Stars of the Russian Ballet.
EDEN: Dangerous When Wet.
EDISON: L'Esclave.
ORGIL: His Majesty O'Keefe, 2nd week.
ORION: Beneath the 12 Mile Reef.
ORNA: Mademoiselle Julie.
RON: Bengal Brigade.
STUDIO: Desperate Moment.
TEL OR: Drums of the Deep South.
ZION HALL: It Should Happen To You.

★

TEL AVIV

At 3.30, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

OPHIR: Lucrece Borgia, 4th Week.
TAMAR: Come, Back, Little Sheba. Also continuous from 9.45 a.m. to 5.45 p.m.
YARON: "Les Orgueilleux", 3rd week.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Batish, 3 Strauss, 2911. Levant, 5 Julian, 4656.

TEL AVIV: Kolberg, 36 Allenby, 24445. Reitblatt, 19 Nahlat Binyamin. Moscowitz, 36 King George, 62650. Mercaz Hasharon, 200 Ben Yehuda, 22322. Baruch, Hatikva Qr., 67406. **JAFFA:** Noga, nr. Noga cinema, 81896. **RAMAT GAN:** Herzl. **GIVATAYIM:** Hadassah. **B'NEI BRAK:** Alexandri, Rehov Roshi. **NATANYA:** Merkaz, Rehov Herzl. **HAIFA:** Nordau, 11 Nordau, 4039. Anglo-American, 39 Ha'atzmaut, 2905. **KIRYAT BIALIK:** Evulon. **NAHARIYA:** Nahariya. **SAFAD:** Ha'ari.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

JERUSALEM: Dr. L. Rosanoff, 11 Arlosoroff, 61217. Dr. S. Greenwald, 8/30 Greek Colony, 63962. Dr. S. Peretz, 12 Keren Kayemet, 5065.

TEL AVIV: Dr. Shaham, 1 Syrkin, 25842. Dr. Sacher, 165 Dizengoff, 26383. Dr. Griffel, 5 Ben Yehuda, 23496.

HAIFA: Dr. Eckstein, 13 Hashalom, 66423. Dr. Bilski, Mt. Carmel, 2190. Dr. Landau, Orly Cinema Bldg. 81832.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF HAIFA.

P.R. Case No. 356 of 1954.

IN THE MATTER OF THE SUCCESSION OF ABE KATZ, died at Claremont Cape, South Africa on May 30, 1954.

Petitioner: Mr. Samuel Katz of Kenilworth, Cape Town, South Africa, represented by Messrs. Friedman, Komissar & Schreuer, advocates of 31 Ha'atzmauth Road, Haifa.

Let all persons take notice that the said Petitioner has applied to the District Court of Haifa for an order declaring the succession to the miri immovable property left by the said deceased and that the said application will be heard at the District Court of Haifa on the 28th day of January, 1955, at 10 in the forenoon. All persons claiming any interest must appear at the said place on or before the above mentioned date, otherwise such order will be made as to the Court seems right.

Dated this 4th day of January, 1955.

S. RAZI, Registrar.

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Yesterday's Press :

Turkey Tries Peace-Making

Commenting on the visit of the Turkish Prime Minister to Baghdad "Zmanim" (Progressive) says that good relations between Turkey and Israel have been a major stabilizing factor in the Middle East. Israel will do nothing to disturb this accord or interfere with Turkish diplomatic attempts to strengthen the security of the area, even if this implies the strengthening of Turkish-Arab relations. The paper believes that, on the contrary, Turkey may be able to work for peace between the Arabs and Israel.

"Haboker" (General Zionist) says that the outcome of the Baghdad talks is difficult to predict because Iraq has been isolated in the Arab League and is not absolutely free to make decisions. The paper expresses astonishment that the Israel Minister in Ankara was not actually in the Turkish Capital in recent weeks and appeared there only after the departure of the Turkish Prime Minister for Baghdad.

Several morning papers discussed the new dispute over the Mount Scopus convoy. "Ha'aretz" (non-party) says the issue at stake was of very little importance, but what causes some concern is that there appears to be a dispute between the army and the Foreign Ministry as to who is to settle the matter. The paper demands more co-ordination and suggests that the Prime Minister should decide once and for all that political decisions must be made by the responsible authorities. This, thinks the paper, is of course also in the best interest of the army.

A different view is taken by "Lamerhav" (Ahdut Ha'avoda) and "Herut." The former says that the army officers acted according to their usual instructions and were surprised when they were not supported by the Foreign Ministry. The paper thinks that the Foreign Ministry owes the public an explanation over the way the dispute reached the press. "Herut" also attacks the "political circles" which aired their differences of opinion in public and says that Israel should demand free access to Scopus, as provided in the armistice agreement.

"Kol Ha'am" (Communist) publishes an article against Mapam and Ahdut Ha'avoda by Dr. Moshe Sneh in which he says that the Communists are the only party really interested in Israel security; those who do not believe this are termed by him "McCarthyites". "Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) on the other hand attacks Dr. Hanna Sneh for an article on "Israel's children" in a German Communist periodical. Israel is described as a most backward colonial country: only 15.000 children go to school, the others being too poor to afford it. The number of school children in Israel is 288.000, comments "Al Hamishmar".

"Hatsofe" (World Mizrahi Union) deals with the talks between Mr. Ben Gurion and the party leaders of the various parties, in which it reiterates its belief that not the existence of a multitude of parties but unlimited will to power is the source of all evil.

Where to go

JERUSALEM

★ Exhibitions:—

"Conquest of the Desert" permanent exhibition at the former Israel pavilion of the international "Conquest of the Desert" Exhibition. 10-1, 4-6 p.m.

Department of Antiquities, special exhibition: Excavations of a Cana'anite Temple on the seashore of Nahariya (XVIIIth-XVth centuries B.C.E.), 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. Open 9-1.

Sculptures by Benno Schotz. Also "The Satirical, Fantastic and Tragic in Graphic Art, from Goya to Picasso" and African Folk Art. Exhibit of the Month: Max Liebermann; Prof. Hermann Cohen, 9-1, 3-6. Bezalel Museum.

Paintings by Hai Gedya and Yehudit Sobel: Artists House, 10-1, 4-6.

★ Tours:—

Hebrew University conducted tour new Administration Building, King George Ave., opposite Terra Sancta, 10 a.m.

★ Film Shows:—

Keren Hayesod, for tourists and visitors, 11.30 a.m.

★ Library: —

American Library and Reading Room, U.S. Consulate, Mamilla Rd. Entrance free, 9-1; 3-6.

★ Lecture: —

Dr. C.P. Gunning, of Amsterdam, on "The World Federation Movement." Auspices: The Israel Society of Political Science. Ratisbonne Hall 73, 8.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV

★ Exhibitions:—

1) Jacob Wexler, recent oil paintings, 1954. 2) Drawings by Masters of the Italian Renaissance (reproductions). Open daily 10-6; Fridays, Saturdays 10-1; Sundays 4-10 p.m. — Tel Aviv Museum.

★ Theatre:—

Habimah, "The Caine Mutiny" Habimah, 8 p.m.

"Pygmalion", Chamber Theatre, Mograbi, 8 p.m.

★ Film Show: —

Z.O.A. Auditorium, Tonight at 8.30, "Two Cents Worth of Hope." Tickets at Z.O.A. House.

HAIFA

★ Recorded Concert:—

[illegible]: Violin Concerto, [illegible] Symphony [illegible]. [illegible] 8.30 p.m.

HADERA

★ Theatre:—

Do-Re-Mi "Rose from Istanbul." Hof Hall.

RAMATAYIM

★ Theatre: —

"Hedva and I" Habimah, 8 p.m.

RAMAT GAN

★ Ziratron: —

Circus Revue, 8.30 p.m.

★ Theatre:—

Casablan," Chamber Theatre, Rama Hall, 8 p.m.

COMING EVENTS

TEL AVIV

Festive Gathering in honour of 60th birthday of Moshe Shaver. Recorded songs by Emma Shaver — Keren Tali Auditorium. 15 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech, Tel Aviv. Wednesday, Jan. 12, at 8.30 p.m.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
[illegible], 349, 42.9 & 25.5 M.

NEWS, Hebrew: 7 a.m., 1.30, 6.00, 6.15, 8.30 and 11.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 6 a.m. 2.15 & 6.30 p.m.

6.00 a.m. Service. 6.25 Exercises. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 9.00 Close Down.

12.00 N. "Music at Noon" (R). 12.30 Housewives' Corner. 12.50 Light Music (R). 1.30 Break for Music (R). 2.30 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. Programme for Hospitals. 4.30 Light Music (R). 4.55 Unesco Programme. 5.05 Agricultural Programme. 5.15 Language Corner. 5.30 Children's Hour. 7.00 Haifa Programme. 7.30 Sports. 7.45 Noah's Ark. 8.25 Bible Reading. 8.30 Newsreel. 9.05 Kol Yisrael Orchestra. Conductor: Heinz Freudenthal. "Iphigenie in Aulis" (Gluck); Symphony (Vardina Shlonsky); Piano Concerto No.4 (Beethoven). 10.30 Requests (R). 11.05 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
[illegible] M.

English News: 1.45 p.m., 10.15 p.m. French News: 2.00 p.m.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: 6.15 p.m. Programme for Yemenites. 6.30 French. 7.00 Ladino. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Close Down. 5.45 Rumanian. 6.00 Hungarian. 6.15 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA: (25.5 M.): 11.15 p.m. News. 11.30 "This Also Happened." 11.35 The World Centre of Jewish Music. 11.45 Easy Hebrew Conversation.

ARMY PROGRAMME: (44.6, 218 [illegible] & 290 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.35 "Bow & Arrow." 7.00 Light Music. 7.30 "Gifts to Corps." 7.45 Noah's Ark. 8.30 News. 8.45 [illegible] Tunes. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS: (31.00, 24.92, 41.49 & 19.90 M.): [illegible] 7.00 p.m. News. [illegible]

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Last Week
Daily at 8.30 p.m.
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Jerusalem Chamber Music Society
Saturday, January 15, 1955
8.30 p.m. Rehavia Gymnasium
The Israel String Quartet
Works by: Schubert, R. Israel, Beethoven.

FERDINAND
SLAM

Today's Post Bag

THE WEATHER

FORECAST: Generally partly cloudy with possibility of light local rain in the evening.

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Canaan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Haifa Port	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tel Aviv Kirya	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tel Aviv Port	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lydda Airport	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jerusalem	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beersheba	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
S'dom	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eilat	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*A) Humidity at 2 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maxim. yesterday D) Maximum temp. expected today

• • •

85 IMMIGRANTS from Cochin arrived by Sabena via Cyprus on Sunday night. They went to Sha'ar Ha'aliya camp from where they will be assigned to their permanent homes.

• • •

A SPECIAL EDITION of 20,000 copies of "1,000 Words of Hebrew" is to be issued shortly by the Government Printer, in accordance with an agreement between the Hebrew Language Campaign and the Ahiasaf Publishing House.

• • •

300 CASES of traffic violations were heard by the Hadera Magistrate yesterday.

• • •

THE TRIAL of Avraham Gruenstan, a Metulla resident charged with sheltering two Lebanese infiltrators and doing business with them, continued in the Military Court in Acre yesterday. Advocate Y. Heik, of Tel Aviv, began the case for the defence. The trial will be continued on Thursday.

• • •

HAIFA REFINERIES technical employees held a two-hour strike and a meeting yesterday to demand a 25 per cent wage rise.

• • •

A NEW POSTAGE stamp of 250 pruta is to appear on Friday to mark the jubilee of the Israel Teachers Federation. First-day covers will be available at all post offices at the Philatelic Service.

• • •

THE POPULAR LOAN administration has invited the public to attend the drawing of the Bet-1950 series which will take place at 4 o'clock this afternoon in the hall of the Haifa Technion.

• • •

THE INAUGURAL meeting of the Jerusalem Branch of the Israel and British Commonwealth Association will be held at the Israel Touring Club, Talbieh, at 4 p.m. tomorrow.

Rabbi Charged For False Marriage

The president of the Messianic Jews organisation, Daniel Zion, 70, was brought to trial before Jerusalem Magistrate M. Haimovitz yesterday, for causing a woman to live with him as his wife under the pretext that they were legally married.

The accused, a former rabbi in Bulgaria, is said to have told the police that he had married some four years ago in the presence of "10 men or less than 10 men, and it might be that the tenth person was a woman." He had married the woman according to Jewish law by his authority as a rabbi, although he did not have official authorization.

An Israel rabbi would not officiate at his wedding because of his ideas concerning Jesus, the accused stated.

"I claim that Jesus was a Jew and that the Jewish nation suffers because they banished him from their midst, causing a hatred of Israel," Zion said. Aside from this belief, he had not converted to Christianity and had remained "a good Jew."

His organization held prayer services in a hall given them by the Y.M.C.A. in Jerusalem, he said.

The wife, testifying as a prosecution witness, claimed that she was a Jewess and a Sabbath observer. She had married the accused three days after meeting him in the Y.M.C.A., when he "told me that he heard heavenly voices saying that I would be his wife." As he was a rabbi, she was sure that the marriage would be performed according to Jewish law, the witness stated. The accused claimed that she had left him, but just the opposite was true, she said. *(Itim)*

RATION NEWS

JERUSALEM DISTRICT — Edible oil: January ration: 400 grs., including 165 grs. olive oil. Samah 12, temp. 1.

NORTHERN DISTRICT — Edible oil: December ration, 400 grs., including 160 grs. olive oil. Nun 22, temp. 1. Cheese: November-December ration, 150 grs. for children. Sugar: January ration, 1 kg. plus 500 grs. for Aleph cards. Samah 7, temp. 2. Margarine: January ration, 200 grs., Samah 9, temp. 9. Imported butter: January ration, 400 grs. Samah 1, temp. 10. Rice: December ration, 300 grs. Aleph cards, 300 grs. Bet cards. Nun 22, temp. 11. Same ration for January. Samah 5, temp. 10. White flour: 750 grs., Samah 4, temp. 14. Imported cheese: 200 grs. no coupon, temp 15.

Haifa Council Gets IL.12m. Budget; Discusses Children's Saving Plan

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Monday. — A IL.12m. budget proposal for 1955/56, about IL.600,000 above that of the current year, was introduced by Deputy Mayor Y. Nussbaum at the Town Council session here tonight. According to the draft, over IL.9,300,000 is to be spent on services and IL.1.8m. on working expenses.

Included in services are education, which accounts for IL.2.6m., IL.200,000 less than this year; sanitation, IL.1.6m. (nearly IL.400,000 more); roads IL.970,000; welfare IL.731,000, and sewerage IL.718,000. Mr. Nussbaum described it as a "strained budget."

Discussions on the proposed children's savings bank project continued, and general support was hinted all around. It is suggested that parents pay IL.1 each month from the birth of their children until the age of 14, up to which time the savings will enable the child to continue his education beyond elementary school. A second proposal is for IL.2 monthly payments.

It is also envisaged that parents will add IL.10 a year to these savings. The Municipality will also contribute and pay interest for the use of the funds. To counter any possible inflation and resulting loss of value, it is proposed to construct school buildings.

Dr. G. Kaminka (Progressive) suggested that savings should be started after the child has entered school, as parents are then more conscious of their children's education. He also charged that a large section of young people were not prepared to apply time and effort to their studies. This would continue as long as doctors, engineers and school teachers earned less than drivers and labourers, he thought.

Labour Council Decides On Wall for Children's Club

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Jerusalem Labour Council has decided in principle to build a high wall around the playground of the Children's Club of the Working Mothers Organization in Rehov Devora Hanevia, outside the Meah Shearim quarter of Jerusalem.

Exact plans are now being formulated by a contractor who is to report back in two days on the best type of materials to use and the estimated cost of construction, which is expected to run to several thousands of pounds.

Mrs. Dina Bat-Horin, secretary of the local branch of the Working Mothers Organization, said yesterday that no decision has been reached on financing the construction.

Rabbi Avraham Eliahu Meisen, head of Yeshiva Torah Veyira, who has been active in the zealots' demonstrations outside the Club, told *The Jerusalem Post* recently that a wall would not be a solution. He said that it would help during the winter, but not during the summer when nearby synagogue and yeshiva windows were open and the noise of children playing would disturb the worshippers.

Rabbi Meisen, and another zealot were detained during yesterday's demonstration outside the Club. About 60 persons took part.

Gen. Zionists Discuss Eliachar—Kariv Rift

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Jerusalem branch of the General Zionist Party is to meet today to discuss the situation which has arisen in the Municipal coalition following the announcement last week by Deputy Mayor, E. Eliachar, (General Zionist), that he was relinquishing control of all financial affairs. Yesterday's meeting of the Party proved indecisive.

Mr. Eliachar's decision followed a dispute with Mayor Y. Kariv (Mizrahi) on who was to implement a IL.3,000 grant to the Rehavia Secondary School. The coalition agreement provides for Mr. Eliachar to have sole control over financial affairs.

Minister Gives Expense Money to Fund

The Minister of Communications, Mr. Joseph Saphir, has instructed his office to deduct IL.100 from his representation allowance for the President's Flood Victims Fund. In addition to this amount, the Minister made a personal contribution of IL.20.

Over 18,000 were contributed to the President's Fund for the Flood Victims by last night, according to an official announcement.

The Committee for the President's Fund Flood Victims is to decide on the distribution of the money received, and will fix the date on which the appeal will be closed.

Warns Against Negligence

The Civil Service Commission has instructed the heads of all Government offices to take immediate action in all cases of negligence at work or violations of work discipline, by administering a warning, bringing the case before a disciplinary court, or dismissal, in order to preserve the high standards of the Civil Service, according to an official announcement.

This action was taken in view of the fact that delay in taking suitable steps to eliminate negligence at work was causing loss to the Treasury and affecting the general level of work.

Jerusalem Builds Without Cisterns

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Almost none of the new buildings rising in Jerusalem are being built with water cisterns, although nearly all the contractors submitted building plans, *The Jerusalem Post* learns. Apart from fining the contractors little can be done, since such cisterns are generally situated beneath the buildings.

(Almost all the water that Jerusalemites drank during the siege came from cisterns under abandoned Arab houses.)

At present, there are about 3,000 cisterns in Jerusalem, 2,000 of them in houses of the Development Authority. Most of them are in a deplorable condition since they have not had their annual cleaning for some time.

Furniture of Natanya Council Impounded

Jerusalem Post Reporter

NATANYA, Monday. — The furniture and office equipment of the Natanya Municipality was impounded by the police yesterday following an injunction by the Tel Aviv District Court at the request of the Haboneh Contracting Company which is owed IL.6,000 by the Municipality.

A representative of Haboneh (owned by Hapoel Hamizrahi) went around the offices with a policeman, sticking notices of attachment on the furniture.

The Municipality engaged the contractor to build additional rooms in two schools, at a cost of IL.50,000. Unless the IL.6,000 still owed is handed over shortly, the Municipality will be obliged to give its furniture in lieu of payment.

Burmese Soldier Buried in Haifa

HAIFA, Monday. — The funeral took place in a military cemetery here on Friday of Than Min, a Burmese soldier who died here last week while on a military course.

Before the burial, the coffin, in accordance with Burmese custom, was taken into a carpeted room lit only by candles, the number of which accorded to the deceased's years. His comrades sat around the coffin, reciting prayers. Before the coffin was lowered into the grave, a "discharge notice" was filled in and was placed with the body.

Full military honours were paid by an Israel Army unit. Wreaths were laid by Sgan-Aluf Ami Perlin, in the name of the Chief of Staff; Mr. Y. Tal for the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Shalom Levin, for the Ministry of Defence; and Mr. Z. Levin for the Histadrut Executive.

Histadrut Brings Guests From South America

TEL AVIV, Monday. — The first group of South American tourists to be brought to Israel by the Histadrut were the guests of Tiyur veTiyul, the Histadrut tourist agency, yesterday. Two more groups will arrive during the next few months.

Mr. N. Tamir, Director of Tiyur veTiyul, told the group that it was the intention of his agency to organize trips to this country for Jewish workers from the Latin American countries.

Mr. N. Eisenberg, of Buenos Aires, replied to the welcome by Mr. Y. Haskin, Treasurer of the Histadrut, and Mr. Y. Zerubavel.

Strike Stops Matinee Cinemas in Tel Aviv

TEL AVIV, Monday. — There was no matinee performance in the cinemas here today because of a two-hour strike called by the Union of Cinema Workers as a protest against the decision of the owners to discontinue the old custom of free entry to cinemas for all cinema workers.

On Wednesday, the Minister of Finance will meet a delegation of the Union to discuss the possibility of exempting them from entertainment tax.

Pickets Three Weeks Against Dismissal

TEL AVIV, Monday. — Mr. Shmuel Blechner, a telephone mechanic, has begun the third week of his vigil outside the Tel Aviv central telegraph office in protest against his "arbitrary and unjust dismissal." Carrying a placard, he took up his position at the entrance, after the door-keeper had prevented him from remaining inside the building.

Mr. Blechner, a bachelor of 42, alleged that neither the Post Office Employees Committee, nor the Civil Servants Union has given his case a proper hearing. His letter of dismissal after 18 months of employment states that he "did not progress in his work."

In reply to questions, Mr. Blechner admitted that he had been on "bad terms" with the engineer heading the section in which he worked.

INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Disease	1953 November	1953 December	1954 November	1954 December
Diphtheria	207 (2)	216 (1)	157 (2)	154
Bac. Dysentery	301 (1)	294 (1)	423	275
Am. Dysentery	410	365	664	272
Infect. Hepatitis	129	160	248	270
Encephalitis	2 (1)	2 (1)	5 (1)	7 (4)
Meningitis	4 (1)	2	—	1 (1)
Mumps	60	106	110	172
Measles	61	79	1,832	3,170
Typhus	64	59	60	46
Leptospirosis	4	2	3	5
Typhoid	71	65 (1)	75 (1)	66
Paratyphoid	96	58	24	21
Salmonellosis	—	—	54	28
Tetanus	3 (1)	7 (4)	2 (1)	4 (3)
Scarlet Fever	148	161	207	165
Whooping cough	338	135	494	609
Poliomyelitis	65 (13)	46 (6)	32 (2)	27 (1)

Deaths are indicated in brackets.

DISEASES

(Continued from Page 1)

which is usual in these months, Dr. Yakutiel continued, but it was expected that the disease would become rarer in February.

Typhoid, which was responsible for one death, was almost entirely confined to a ma'bara in the Natanya area during the two-month period.

Polio figures show a substantial decrease during November and December though statistics for the whole year reflect only the ordinary variation in incidence. Of the 750 cases notified in 1954, 66 had resulted in death. During 1953, there had been 619 cases, of which 113 had proved fatal. Last December, six cases had occurred in three Arab villages near Acre, resulting in one death.

Paradoxically, this was believed to be due to the increased standard of living among the Arab population, since there is an inverse correlation between polio and a poverty-stricken and dirty environment, Dr. Yakutiel pointed out. This had brought the incidence among the Arab population to the level of endemic polio among the Jewish population.

Mild Polio

Most polio victims had been children from one to three years of age, and 70 per cent had suffered the disease only in a mild form. The Salk vaccine was still in an experimental stage in the U.S., but when obtainable and proved to be effective, it would be used here. Dr. Bernkopf was working on the isolation of the bacillus by the American method, an indispensable preliminary step in preparing the vaccine. The use of gamma globulin was not practical and not suitable for general use. At present, it was employed only in cases of special danger of infection.

The last two months of 1954 had seen an epidemic of measles. This disease breaks out everywhere in three or four-year cycles and there is very little that can be done in the way of preventing children from catching it. One dose, however, was usually sufficient to give life-long immunity, and it is therefore doubtful whether isolation is of practical value.

"If I had two small children and one of them caught measles, I should consider it advisable to put the other in the same room and get it over with rather than that the child should catch the disease at an inconveniently later age," Dr. Yakutiel said. Complications, such as had resulted in one death last month, were generally confined to infants, and could be controlled by the physician.

The incidence of food poisoning is higher in *kibbutzim* than in *ma'barot* due to the system of rotating workers and the fact that the food is cooked for the whole settlement; if it is infected all members come down with the same disease.

Food Poisoning

Regarding bilharzia, he noted that the Ministry's figures were based on about 100 cases which had come to its attention. But he did not doubt that between 20,000 to 30,000 persons suffered from this disease in a minor form.

The number of persons infected with tetanus had dropped from 28 (15 deaths) in 1953 to 24 (13 deaths) in 1954, Dr. Yakutiel said. Most of the cases followed infections incurred while giving birth at home where the midwife — often a neighbour — had used improperly sterilized instruments.

Three deaths from rabies were recorded last year, the first since 1949. The Health Ministry's rabies control service has had to carry out its work in the face of severe budgetary difficulties.

Rehovot Official Took Payment, Court Told

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Monday.—A statement that he had paid IL.180 to Yigal Burg as an employee of the Rehovot Municipality, in order to have his property connected to the municipal water supply, was made by Mr. Haim Steuerman, of Rehovot, today. He was giving evidence before District Court Judge Raveh in the case in which Burg is accused of pocketing money belonging to the Municipality.

Mr. Steuerman said that the accused had asked for IL.200 but had agreed to take IL.180 when told that the former could only afford that amount. He added that Burg had not made out a receipt, although one was requested.

Mrs. Hatun Sofal, of Rehovot, who testified in Arabic, said that the accused had asked her for IL.100 in connection with work which she had ordered from the Rehovot Water Department, but had agreed to take only IL.97.800 when she had explained that she was a new immigrant, and could not afford more.

Mrs. Sofal and Mr. Steuerman stated that they did not get proper receipts for the money and in neither case was the transaction witnessed by a third party. It is claimed by the prosecution that in a similar fashion Burg misappropriated a total of IL.1,300.

Evidence given by Mr. Yehuda Birman, foreman of the Rehovot Water Department, and Mr. Moshe Brin, the bookkeeper of the Department, certified that at the time the accused was allegedly pocketing the Department's funds, there was no clear procedure which would make it improper for Burg to handle money that came into the Department.

Under cross-examination by the accused, who assisted in conducting his own defence, Mr. Birman admitted that there had been several cases of stealing by members of his Department in which Burg had not been involved. He tried to avoid direct answers to questions, posed by the accused, that workers of the Department used public materials and equipment for their own private purposes, and was twice reprimanded by the Judge for his reluctance to reply.

The trial is to be resumed tomorrow.

MISSING MAN FOUND DEAD NEAR HOME

The body of a man who had been missing from his home in the Kastel *ma'bara*, near Jerusalem, for about a month, was found on Sunday afternoon by a boy who was picking flowers near the *ma'bara*, about one kilometre from the highway.

Identification was made by the man's father, who said that his son, Meir Rabi, 25, had suffered from epilepsy and apparently had had an attack while he was alone in the field.

The body was sent to Tel Hashomer Hospital for autopsy. No signs of violence were evident. *(Itim)*

Jaffa Port Begins Export of 'Jaffas'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Monday.—The export of citrus from Jaffa Port began this week, with the loading of 60,000 crates on the s.s. Robert Maersk, bound for England. The consignment consists mainly of shamuti oranges (called "Jaffas" abroad) with some lemons and grapefruit. Loading is expected to finish tomorrow.

Jaffa Port will handle some 10 per cent of the total citrus export, as it did last year.

Large quantities of crated fruit await freighters at Haifa Port, where traffic has been slack for the past few weeks. A spokesman for the Citrus Marketing Board told *The Jerusalem Post* that citrus exports were intentionally halted from the beginning of December as demand drops after Christmas. This is a regular procedure, the spokesman emphasized, denying that the stoppage was due to lack of ships. No freighters were chartered during this period. Full-scale exports will resume on January 15.

The slowing-down of work in the groves has caused a shortage of oranges for local consumption, but this will ease off this week, a spokesman for the home marketing company (Shoham) assured this correspondent yesterday.

Local retailers may only purchase fruit left over after the pick of the crop has gone for export. "Brara" oranges, as they are called, keep for less time than the export fruit. The home marketing board supplies all the wholesalers, including Tnuva, with citrus at controlled prices. "If the greengrocers take inflated profits, we can do nothing," the spokesman noted.

Although wholesalers buy oranges and grapefruits at 100 pruta per kilo in the Tel Aviv area, some shops in Tel Aviv were taking advantage of the temporarily decline in supplies to charge up to 200 pruta. In Jerusalem, consignments of fruit have kept pace with demand.

2 Women Decapitated, 44 Hurt By 4 Grenades in Italian Cinema

ANCONA, Monday (Reuter). — Forty suspects were arrested for questioning here late last night after an unknown man had lobbed four hand-grenades into a cinema audience, decapitating two women and injuring 44 others, some seriously.

Police patrolled the streets throughout the night to allay the fears of the terrified population.

Ancona's psychiatric hospital was checked for escaped maniacs, but it was not immediately known if any patients were missing. Squads of *carabinieri* set up road blocks around the coastal city of 91,000 in a hunt for the grenade-thrower.

A packed Sunday night audience at the Metropolitan, a big central cinema, was laughing at Gina Lollobrigida's latest comedy film, "Bread, Love and Fantasy," (now playing in Tel Aviv as well) when the first explosion rocked the gallery. Three other detonations followed in rapid succession, then there were three revolver shots.

The killer, who tossed his four grenades expertly into four different sections of the gallery slipped away amid the uproar.

The audience, stunned at first by the sudden blasts, was stirred to panic by a loud cry, "They have blown her head off — my wife, my wife!" The audience flocked up the aisles, jamming the exits for many minutes.

Police said that the massacre appeared to be the work of a madman, skilled in grenade throwing. Some members of the audience had noted a man half-hidden by a pillar at the top of a gallery staircase who might have hurled the bombs, police said.

Griffiths: UN, West Could Urge Peace

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Monday.—The U.N., and particularly the Western Powers could do a great deal more than they are doing at present to convince the Arab states of the fact that Israel has come to stay, as a necessary stimulus to persuading them to talk peace, Mr. James Griffiths, M.P., Chairman of the Policy Committee of the Labour Party, said here today in a special interview with *The Jerusalem Post*.

The veteran member of the National Executive of the Labour Party, who will report his findings to both this body and the Policy Committee at the end of his short visit to this country, thought it highly unlikely that at the moment the truce with the Arab countries could be transformed into a peace treaty. But until this inevitable step is taken, the West and the U.N. should ensure that the armistice lines are maintained. This would at least give both sides a much-needed "cooling-off period."

Mr. Griffiths, who is strongly tipped as Foreign Secretary should the Labour Party win the next election, described this country as "a great democracy existing in a vital region of the Middle East." He added that "in time the experiments which manifest themselves here are bound to have a profound influence on the life of neighbouring countries, as they see the higher standard of living that exists next door to them."

As a former Colonial Secretary, he was particularly interested in the work done here in reclaiming waste land, improving cultivation and increasing food production.

The *kibbutz*, Mr. Griffiths said, was "a valuable experiment in the Socialist way of living," but it obviously required dedicated people. He believed that the *moshavim*, with their admirable mixture of cooperative and private living, could be adapted to undeveloped areas in Central, East and West Africa, with valuable results.

From what he had seen, he believed that it was essential for Israel to keep a quarter of her population working on the land. The problem of over-concentration in towns had become a world one.

Turning to the Histadrut, Mr. Griffiths, a life-long trade unionist and a former President of the Welsh Miners Union, believed that some sections of the British economy could learn from that organisation's success in enabling the workers to run their own industries. A combination of state ownership with the type of ownership practised by the Histadrut, might also be possible in Britain.

The industrial democracy achieved in this country was a valuable contribution to the whole development of the trade union movement of the future.

Oppose Elite Dismissals

RAMAT GAN, Monday. — The Ramat Gan Labour Council decided last night to oppose the dismissal of 50 employees by the management of the Elite chocolate factory as this action had resulted from a dispute between the factory and the Treasury.

The Elite management attributed the dismissals to a decrease in foreign currency allowed the factory. This had caused a consequent drop in production. The Labour Council will open negotiations with the Ministry of Finance.

London Press Reports Summerskill 'Raid'

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON, Monday.—Dr. Edith Summerskill's "raid" on the Druze village on Mount Carmel is briefly reported here by newspapers unfriendly to the Labour Party. Emphasis is given to her unconventional ways of promoting sex equality and her proclaimed willingness to "risk being ostracised by every Israel man for the rest of her visit" for breaching a taboo "no doubt partly due to the rabbinical laws."

In unofficial Israel quarters, it is pointed out that while undoubtedly an expert on health and nutrition matters (she has achieved notoriety for her advocacy of a certain kind of cheese as a standard diet) Dr. Summerskill presumably was unacquainted with the finer shades of religious and nationality problems in Israel.

(When Dr. Summerskill visited the Druze village of Isfiyah, she was reported to have been shocked that no woman was among those assembled to greet her. Hearing that one of the notables was recently married, she hurried to his house, took the bride out and forced her to shake hands with everyone present at the reception. The Druze were shocked but silent.

(Mr. James Griffiths, M.P., accompanying Dr. Summerskill, was overheard to whisper: But Edith, you know that such practices brought out the Mau Mau.")

Dr. Summerskill toured a training depot for women soldiers in Israel yesterday.)

Courses on Radium Isotopes in U.S.

Questionnaires in connection with candidates for a course on radium isotopes in the United States have been sent to the Israel Embassy in Washington and the U.S. Embassy here and have been distributed to the Hebrew University, the Weizmann Institute and the Technion.

This is the first of a series of courses to be held in the U.S. on non-secret subjects relating to atomic energy, to which 46 countries have been asked to nominate candidates. No Israel candidate is in view at the moment for the first course.

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Cables in Brief

POSTCARDS. — During 1955, the Soviet State Publishing House of Visual Arts will publish 200 million artistic postcards of which 105 million, depicting family life, friendship, love, work and rest, will be created by the best Soviet painters, Moscow Radio has reported.

TENTH. — The Danish Socialist Minister of Commerce Mrs. Lis Groes has been granted three months leave from March 1 so that she can have her tenth baby it was announced yesterday. She plans to return to her post after the baby is born.

STEPMOTHER. — A 13-year-old boy was alleged at Glen Head, New Jersey, yesterday to have admitted shooting his stepmother through the heart because "she was too strict."

Teacher Breaks Fast

SAFAD, Monday.—A secondary school teacher, Mr. Shraga Hort, today broke his eight-day, sit-in hunger strike at the Labour Council-run secondary school here on orders of the local branch of the Teachers Union. Representatives of the Union Executive heard his case today.

Mr. Hort will continue teaching pending a review of his case by the Ministry of Education.

Doctors today examined Mr. Hort, who had been living for eight days on lemons and water, apparently none the worse for his fast.

Rambam Monument

TIBERIAS, Monday. — Representatives of the Planning Department, Antiquities Division, Tourist Office and the local Municipality surveyed the Rambam cave today to prepare the final stages for the construction of the monument in memory of the scholar's death 750 years ago.

TORE UP TAX FILE

TEL AVIV, Monday. — Mr. Y. Sasson, of Jaffa, was fined IL.50 today with the alternative of 10 days in prison, by a Magistrate here, for tearing up an income tax file to prevent its being used against him in court. The accused pleaded "extreme disturbance of mind" at the time of the offence.

Ramat Gan Chamber Orchestra
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Repeat of the First Subscription Concert
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Soloist: MENACHEM PRESSLER
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We hereby extend our deepfelt sympathy and condolences
to the member of our Management
MR. A. REGENSTREIF
on the passing away of his wife
Mrs. Sophia Regenstreif
The Management
Holland Bank Union

We extend our deepfelt sympathy and condolences
to
MR. ADOLPHE REGENSTREIF
on the passing away of his
WIFE
THE STAFF
HOLLAND BANK UNION
Israel Offices

Economic News from Abroad

British Economy Buoyant

● Employment in Britain continues at an exceptionally high level, with more unfilled vacancies than there are unemployed workers. At the end of October, registered unemployed numbered 250,000, mainly in Scotland, while there were 340,900 unfilled vacancies. Schemes for establishing new factories have hit a new post-war record and booming investment activity has led the city to expect an early rise in the bank rate in order to prevent any inflationary development.

German—S. America Trade

● West German trade with Latin American countries expanded by 25 per cent last year and is likely to exceed $1,000m. Debts to Germany on current account have decreased at the same time from $230m. a year ago to $129m. This improvement has been partly achieved by allowing Germany to re-export South-American produce, mainly Brazilian coffee to Britain, and partly by limiting imports from Germany as a proportion of goods exported to her. A part of the current debts (to Argentina) were consolidated. In addition, a ceiling was set in some cases for German long-term capital goods exports. It has been estimated that about 40 per cent of German exports to Latin America are long-term capital goods, involving credits of four to five years at least, and about 50 per cent are goods sold on medium-term credits. Only five to six per cent of these exports are now consumer goods.

Soviet Hydro-Electricity

● While some of the more ambitious of Stalin's engineering plans were abandoned after his death, construction of hydro-electric stations has been intensified in the USSR. In 1954, investments in these projects were estimated at 13,000m. roubles, i.e., 21 per cent more than in 1953, and the target set for 1955 is an annual output of more than 200,000m. kwh, or roughly half the U.S. figure (compared with 36,400m. kwh. in 1937). Apart from the gigantic stations in Stalingrad and Kubishev, a large number of other schemes, both large and small, are under way. Of particular importance is the chain of plants to be established on the River Angara, intended to feed the new industries (mainly aluminium and chemicals) now springing up in the Baikal region.

Colonial Currencies Cover

● British colonies and protectorates will no longer be required to keep a full 100 per cent Sterling cover for their currency issue and may be allowed to transfer a part to domestic stocks, in order to facilitate colonial development projects. Development expenditure in British overseas territories is estimated at about £110m. a year, about half of which comes from local resources. Colonial currency funds held in London amount to £365m. out of the total of £1,456m. of Sterling assets held by these territories.

India's Industrial Credits

● An Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation has been established in India with an authorized capital of Rs.25 *crores* (£18.750m.) in order to assist the expansion of India's manufacturing industry. The equity capital (5 *crores*) will be issued in India, Britain and the U.S. In addition, the corporation will get an interest-free loan of 7.5 *crores* from the Indian Government, and another loan of 5 *crores* has been promised by the World Bank. Mr. P. S. Beale, Chief Cashier of the Bank of England, has been invited to be the first general manager. India's industrial production has been rising at the rate of approximately 10 per cent per annum, but lack of capital hampers the development of many branches.

Steel Prices Rising

● Recent rises in steel prices in Germany and Britain may be only a beginning, in view of the current increase in the demand for steel in the American market. Hitherto, the U.S. steel industry was working considerably below capacity, but output surged ahead by 25 per cent in the last quarter of 1954 and reached over 80 per cent of the rated capacity in November. A further increase is envisaged for the first months of the current year, while the European steel industry is already working at full blast.

Lebanon Refinery Expanding

● The Sidon oil refinery, jointly owned by the Caltex and the Socony-Vacuum companies, is to enlarge its output to 9,000 barrels of crude oil a day, so as to make the Lebanon independent of overseas supply of refined petroleum products. Work on the refinery was suspended for five weeks pending approval by the Lebanese Government of the new prices quoted by the refining company.

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ASSISTING EXPORTS

THE Manufacturers Association's request for more assistance to industrial exports, recently submitted to the Treasury, is based on the undeniable fact that prices have risen by at least 10 per cent during the past year, according to the official indices (and by considerably more according to unofficial observers). The fillip given to exports by the depreciation of the Israel currency is thus reduced just at the moment when exporters are facing the unpleasant task of abandoning the shelter of bilateral trade agreements and finding outlets in hard currency markets, i.e. under ordinary competitive conditions.

Moreover, overseas sales are no longer regarded merely as a means of obtaining foreign currency for the purchase of raw materials for the domestic market, but have become increasingly important in many industries in the overall turnover and profit. The problem of adequate proceeds from these sales should be squarely posed and ways suggested for its solution, upon which the further growth of our export trade depends.

Proposals, however, are of a very unequal character. They can generally be divided into two groups: fiscal subsidies and liberalization of imports. The first, however, appear to be of doubtful value and fraught with administrative difficulties. A reduction of income tax (proportionate to the role of exports in a firm's total output) is hardly consistent with the current claim that exports sales bear no profits. If extended to the compensatory profits made on the domestic market, this measure would be both unduly complicated and unjustified. Reimbursement of the social benefits paid to workers employed in export production would involve many delicate issues, beside which the relevant proportion of the pay-roll in export costing has generally diminished. There is something to be said for the reimbursement of indirect taxes paid by importers on their products, but this has not so far been requested nor would it amount to much.

The manufacturers are on firmer ground when demanding the negotiability of "Pamaz" accounts. The present system allows the use of these foreign currency earnings only for the direct requirements of the exporting firm. This tends to encourage excessive imports, create artificial shortages, and ensure high profits to importers in other lines, while at the same time failing to warrant an adequate premium to those exporters who are most in need of help. The exporters even go a step further and propose that additional allocations of foreign currency for raw materials intended for the domestic market be distributed by the Treasury in proportion to exporters' overseas sales.

After the experience gained by our foreign currency control in recent years, a better and more efficient system could be introduced, more in accordance with the pressing need to expand our export trade, even at the risk of damaging the vested interests of some importers.

The Government departments concerned are apparently giving serious consideration to these problems and perhaps more will be heard of them when the Development Budget and the whole question of subsidies comes up for public discussion in the near future.

Busmen Can Save by Better Planning

By Our Economic Editor

WHATEVER the final recommendations of the public inquiry commission into passenger transport facilities, as regards the increase in fares demanded by the bus cooperatives, their present financial difficulties seem to have resulted in their giving a more sympathetic reception to proposals for saving by technical and operational improvements. Interesting figures have recently been published in the Eshed internal bulletin by Mr. I. Maleshkevitch, one of the leading members of the cooperative, who had been entrusted with analysing the cost accounts of the bus operations. The following table shows the break down of Eshed's expenditure during April-July, 1954, and the average cost of a bus-km.

ESHED'S EXPENDITURE APRIL-JULY, 1954

Expenditure items	Monthly Total IL.000	Per cent	cost of bus-km. (prutot)
Drivers' wages	581	24.9	123.2
Administration and service	250	10.4	52.9
Garages	171	7.3	36.4
Parcels department	22	0.9	4.5
Bus conductors	21	0.9	4.4
Leave, Sick pay, Army Service	189	8.1	38.9
Total wages and salaries	1,138	48.7	247.7
Accessories and materials	160	6.7	34.0
Tires	115	4.8	24.4
Fuel	393	16.8	83.6
Repairs (outward)	80	3.4	17.0
Depreciation	255	10.6	54.1
Overhead expenses, Taxes, Insurance	210	9.0	45.8
Grand Total	2,337	100.0	508.6

Evidently based on actual disbursements during a comparatively short period, these figures cannot be regarded as exactly representative of all cost elements, particularly of supply items, e.g. tires, accessories or repairs. Nor is the scheme adapted for the break down convincing, for leave and sick-pay are given as emoluments additional to wages, while garage expenses should be put together with repairs, etc. Nevertheless, some instructive inferences may be drawn from the above table. Evidently, direct wages and emoluments, including salaries of administrative departments (traffic and general) make up approximately 40 per cent of total expenditure; fuel, maintenance, accessories and other supplies, another 40 per cent; and about 20 per cent is accounted for by depreciation and overheads (exclusive of office salaries). While comparisons with other countries are rendered difficult by the peculiar cooperative character of the Israel bus services, it seems that the share of drivers' salaries is rather lower than in the U.S., which points to the fact that savings could be achieved in maintenance, administration and overheads. Mr. Maleshkevitch stresses the fact that for every Pound of direct driver's wage at least a similar sum is paid for emoluments, administration and overheads and, where a conductor is also employed on the bus, even more than that.

On the other hand, the importance of drivers' pay is signified by the fact that drivers get almost two-thirds of the total sum of wages for less than one-half of the work-days accounted for. As a matter of fact, their wages are calculated at a rate of IL.2 per hour, i.e., IL.16 per normal working day, without taking into account leave and sick pay, etc. For comparison's sake, bus conductors are paid IL.1.150 per hour and the average pay of all the garage workers (including the administrative staff) is IL.[illegible] per hour.

Diesels Needed

The simplest way to cut transport costs would be to replace the petrol-engines by Diesel motors, for a Diesel's fuel serving amounts to 52 prutot for each kilometre of level road and as much as 104 prutot in a hilly route. Diesel buses still number only 255 out of the 1,048 buses in Eshed's possession. A planned replacement of the existing fleet by Diesel engines could bring about a yearly saving of IL.265,000 (after taking into account the higher licence fees for these engines), that is, about 11 per cent of Eshed's total present expenditure. However, this saving would be effected largely to the detriment of Government revenue, for excise duty comprises more than half the price of motor spirit. The Treasury would perhaps try to offset the loss, by raising bus licence fees, for example.

All the more important, therefore, to reduce expenditure by cutting wastage of labour and material costs as a result of faulty planning, lack of coordination between interdependent services, and inefficient operation. In many cases, drivers and buses spend half their working time waiting, according to the time table, quite apart from unscheduled work-stoppages. On many routes double services are run which could easily be consolidated. As Eshed's total deficit during the period under review amounted to 11.4 per cent of the expenditure, it could probably be eliminated by proper planning alone.

No proper costing of the various lines has been made by the Eshed management. Existing lines differ greatly in their financial results and in their accommodation to traffic requirements. While there are lines suffering from excessive congestion with an average of almost 40 passengers per bus, other lines operate with only half the load. Some lines — particularly the long inter-urban ones — are operating at a fair profit, but there are others, in particular the short urban lines, which earn only five to ten per cent of their actual costs. In such cases, neither an upward adjustment of fares nor operational improvements can possibly relieve the situation, and these lines should be discontinued altogether — if not warranted by special social or strategic considerations — in order to reduce the overall cost — at present burdening the other lines.

Fares and Costs

Generally speaking, the present passenger tariff is still much too rigid and should be made to follow more closely the actual operational costs, although this would lead to a greater differentiation of fares. If the cost of one passenger-km. on an urban service is more than four times as high as on the inter-urban routes and are subsidized by the latter, it should be abandoned, especially in the face of growing competition both from the railways and from the taxi services.

The problem, therefore, is far from being just a matter of increasing the present fares. In fact, Mr. Maleshkevitch cites an example of prices for special journeys which could be reduced by over 20 per cent and still provide fair profits. Whatever may be the ultimate decision about the appropriate level of bus fares, the time is ripe for a general overhaul of the entire cost and price structure and for a new start in planning an efficient public bus service.

More Help for New Villages

By Our Economic Correspondent

METACH, an association established by the Moshav movement to bring help to immigrant villages unable to work their land properly, extended aid to nine newly founded villages in the Jerusalem Corridor and in the Northern Negev when it was first formed.

In some cases the settlers had not enough energy or initiative to work their land satisfactorily, while in others it was the lack of instructors that was responsible. Metach began cultivating vegetables and industrial crops, and now proposes to add another ten villages to the list and to undertake poultry-farming, dairying, orchard cultivation and barley growing. Its work is parallel to that of Yitzur Vepituah, the company founded by the kibbutzim to stem the flood of hired labour, but which developed into a large contracting organization working tracts of land all over the country.

The villages which were helped by Metach were, without exception, in a bad way. Plots were neglected, produce meagre, irrigation facilities not exploited. In a village where a number of settlers do not fulfil their duty, the whole community suffers. The settlement is designed for a minimum number of units so as to keep overheads at a tolerable level and make marketing possible without undue expenses. If the amount of produce of the village as a whole remains below a certain minimum, it is too expensive to ship the crops, and if a number of villagers are unable to pay their dues to the community it is difficult to keep up services.

Credit Difficulties

A village which does not develop properly is unable to get necessary credit, involving difficulties when payments for water or for Kupat Holim or for the regional tractor-station are due. Refusal of the tractor-station to plough — if debts are not paid — may mean the loss of a sowing season. If water is cut off, young plants will wither, and if Kupat Holim should be forced to close the clinic the results in the field of public health would be grave.

Metach first sent instructors to the villages to do the planning and direct the work. It helped to tide the settlements over the most difficult period by paying debts; looked after the supply of seeds, fertiliser and tools, and generally increased working speed. IL.40,000 were invested in seeds; IL.100,000 in fertilizers; IL.60,000 went to Mekorot for water-debts. Total investment during the first year amounted to IL.400,000 and another IL.40,000 were spent on equipment. The settlers pledged themselves to do their work carefully and according to instructions, and undertook to sell the produce on a cooperative basis.

This latter condition was not always observed. As produce became more bountiful and better in quality, a number of settlers tried to sell it privately in order to enjoy a bigger profit. This tendency is combated by Metach, not only because the company can only invest if there is a reasonable prospect of getting its money back, but also because it wishes to foster the idea of cooperative buying and selling, which is the organizational basis of a Moshav.

It is very difficult, however, to explain to the settlers that they must not sell their produce privately. The tendency to make a quick profit, by selling to a private dealer who comes to the village, is widespread. It has become a frequent complaint in middle-class villages, too, although they have been built on a cooperative basis and their organization is much better than that of the immigrant villages.

Ideological Background

The Metach instructors, therefore, do not content themselves with technical and economic advice. At the same time, they try to prove to the settlers that they must learn to work together and to run their own institutions, the village committee, the cooperative and the local store. This part of the work is often as difficult as the technical task of teaching people who have never done manual work before, to plow, sow and harvest.

Instructors set themselves the goal of making themselves superfluous as speedily as possible. If a company like Metach takes over a village, there is always the danger that settlers will come to rely on its help and become entirely dependent on the guidance of experienced old-timers.

With such small tract of land available, the independent homestead, which was the backbone of pioneering in other countries during their development stage, has little prospects here. Moreover, settlers who first have to learn how to work are not fitted for this sort of settlement. The idea of the cooperative village not only developed out of ideological reasons but appears today as the natural frame for large-scale colonization. Metach's task is to make the settlers understand this.

Marked Production Increases

A PARTIAL but highly significant view of the trend of industrial production in this country is offered by summaries published in the Monthly Statistical Bulletin.

Latest figures, for the end of September show that industrial consumption of electric power rose by 35 per cent, compared with the first three-quarters of 1953, and in most branches there was an increase both in total production and in the share diverted to exports. Cement output, for example, reached a monthly average of almost 46,000 tons, i.e., 26 per cent more than the 1953 level, of which 26 per cent was exported compared with 14 per cent during the same period a year ago. Plywood production rose by 60 per cent and here, too, the share of exports doubled to 25 per cent. There was also a rise of 35 per cent in the number of motor vehicles assembled at the Kaiser-Frazer plant, most of which were exported.

On the other hand, output of plate glass decreased by 30 per cent, because of an overhaul at the Phoenicia plant. This took place, however, in the first quarter of 1954 and since then output has been about 185,000 sq.m. per month, that is, almost 40 per cent more than the 1953 level. Plate glass exports during the period under review accounted for 10 per cent of total output against five per cent in the previous year. Output of tires rose by a third, and cement-asbestos slabs by a fifth, and of electric bulbs by a half. The upward trend of silicate bricks production, which rose by a third in the first half of 1954, was reversed in the third quarter, and the yearly total will be only slightly better than that of 1953.

Even more conspicuous were production increases in the chemical industry, which actually hit its stride only during the past year. The monthly average in potash production was 1,600 tons, super-phosphates over 5,000 tons, and sulphuric acid almost 3,500 tons. All of these quantities were several times those produced in 1953. Approximately one quarter of the sulphuric acid and most of the potash are exported.

Less Luxuries

The picture changes when we turn to the food industries, producing mainly for current consumption in the domestic market. Output of noodles, biscuits, waffles, *matzot*, halva, cacao, sweets and chocolate was more or less below 1953's level although most of these articles have been decontrolled since then. Production of jams and marmalades fell by over 40 per cent as a result of the higher price now charged for sugar delivered to industry. There was also a slight decline in the output of refined oils, beer, arak, and spirits, while cigarette production stayed at 1953's level, a slight drop in view of the population increase. Consumption of methylated spirit and of matches also seems to have declined.

Detergents output dropped by 30 per cent and while there was a slight rise in the production of laundry soap, output of the more expensive toilet soap also decreased. Soap production recovered, however, in the third quarter of 1954. Output of margarine was over 40 per cent below that of the previous year (less than 600 tons on the monthly average compared with over 1,000 tons) but this was compensated by the distribution of American 'surplus' butter.

Canned Vegetables Down

In the canning industry, different trends are revealed, mainly connected with export prospects. While there was a rise in production of preserved vegetables, chiefly tomatoes, production of canned fruits declined and that of pickled vegetables was less than one-third of the 1953 quantity. Output of citrus concentrates and juices was higher than in 1953, because of the bumper crop last season, but is expected to decline as a result of the smaller quantity of citrus fruit available this year.

An interesting development is revealed by the flour output figures. While in the first half of 1954 these amounted to 21,000 tons per month, i.e., 14 per cent above that of the corresponding period of 1953, and in addition, 20,000 tons of flour were imported, the output of the third quarter was four per cent below the 1953 figure. This would indicate a reduction in flour consumption per capita of approximately 25 per cent apparently caused by the increased prices of bread which put an end to its use as a cheap fodder substitute.

Reduced activity in some branches of industry cannot, however, lead us to overlook the fact that the overall industrial production has undergone a considerable expansion. It is high time, therefore, for an overhaul of the present indices of industrial activity, which are still based on those industries working under 1951 conditions and purporting to show that almost no increase has occurred since then in the man-days worked and in the number of workers employed.

MOLLER-DEE TEXTILE MILL EXPANSION

PRODUCTION of sewing thread and the establishment of a large dyeing plant for piece goods are included in the expansion plans of the Moller-Dee Textile Corporation, whose mill began operations in Nahariya three years ago. The mill now operates a wool and waste spinning, combed yarns spinning and yarn dyeing departments and employs 180 workers. During the first half of 1954, its sales totalled IL.754,000, and business continued to be satisfactory in the second half of the year.

The combed yarn department is equipped with a Swiss 5,000 spindle unit and has been in production for 15 months. It is capable of producing approximately half a ton of yarn per day on a three-shift basis. Because of the great local demand for high-quality yarns, the company intends to add another 5,000 spindles to its present facilities. The dyeing department, which began operating two years ago, is engaged in job-dyeing yarn spun by other mills. The waste material of the combed yarn department is processed by the wool and waste spinning department, which was the first to start operations. Before the present combed yarn unit was established, this department processed waste material purchased from other mills.

New Textile Factories

A NEW combed wool mill, involving an investment of some IL.1m. by Swiss and Israel investors, is being established near Ramat Gan. The plant will produce close to 200 tons of combed wool a year in the first stage. Half is to be exported. About 70 workers are to be employed. Establishment of another cotton spinning mill is also planned.

BUILDING TRADE EXPANDING AGAIN

Jerusalem Post Reporter

AN eight per cent increase in the area of buildings completed during the first nine months of 1954, compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, is shown by partial figures published in the last Statistical Bulletin. This confirms the trend revealed by the publication of the total figures for the first half of 1954. The area of residential buildings completed rose, however, by 25 per cent and the number of rooms by almost 30 per cent. On the other hand, the number of buildings completed for industry, offices and hotels was considerably less than in the previous year, and public buildings dropped to almost half of their 1953 level. Completed buildings for new immigrants declined in a similar proportion and comprised only 20 per cent of total residential building in the first half of the year, as compared with 40 per cent in 1953. The increase in housing activity was most marked in the *moshavim*.

Spurt in Jerusalem

Somewhat different trends are indicated by figures of buildings started and licensed. During the first half of the year, both were lagging far behind 1953, but the picture was completely reversed during the third quarter and, by the end of September, residential buildings started were only four per cent less than a year ago, while houses licensed were 10 per cent more. The revival was most pronounced in Jerusalem. There was also an increase in the number of office buildings both started and licensed. This trend is said to have continued also in the recent months.

Total employment in the building industry rose considerably, compared with 1953. The index of man-days worked (based on January 1952) which stood at an average of 79 in 1952 and dropped to an average of 58 in 1953, rose gradually to 71 in August and is expected to have reached a higher level by the end of the year. The localities most benefiting from the building boom were Herzlia-Ra'anana, Ramat Gan and Rishon le-Zion.

Building trade wages also were somewhat above the level of the previous year and the average real wage index was approximately at the level of January, 1952. The relative share of wages in building costs diminished along with the higher price of building materials. In November last, they accounted for 45 per cent of the total cost (of a standard housing unit) compared with 60 per cent in 1950.

EXPORTS FOR NINE MONTHS UP 57%

Exports during the first nine months of 1954 totalled $67.7m., an increase of $24.7m. (57 per cent) over the same period in 1953, according to statistics of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Industrial goods amounted to $34.8m. ($14.7m. in 1953), and agricultural products to $31.4m. ($18.9m. in 1953). Industrial exports averaged $2.8m. a month from January-September 1954, or 37 per cent of all exports.

Noteworthy changes in food exports were increases of 400 per cent over 1953 in tomato puree and juice ($307,120 in first nine months of 1954), 125 per cent in cocoa powder ($179,737), and 108 per cent in wine, brandy, and beer ($225,316). There were declines in exports of jams, olive oil, halva and chewing gum, the latter dropping from $178,729 to $29,996.

Sales abroad of automobiles and parts increased by 97 per cent, metal products by 160 per cent, building materials by 136 per cent, chemicals and medicines by 117 per cent and tires and tubes by 697 per cent (from $196,631 to $1,894,111).

CHANCES FOR EXPORTS TO BURMA

ISRAEL's prospects for the export to Burma of a series of articles currently being obtained from British and Continental suppliers are considered fairly favourable. Preferential treatment of British and Indian goods was abolished in Burma in October 1953. The list of goods which are being exported to Burma is growing and includes cotton goods (valued at $0.5m. in 1953), other textiles ($0.7m.), metal goods ($0.5m.), motor vehicles ($0.4m), biscuits, shoes, watches, ready-made clothing, spirits and canned foods (about $0.35m. together).

The import of pharmaceuticals ($0.2m.) and toilet preparations ($0.1m.) is fairly stable. With the development of Burmese agriculture, the import of fertilizers is likely to increase but, for the time being, it is still negligible. On the other hand, the demand for cement exceeds the local supply. A second cement plant is now being built, and additional quantities have been purchased from India.

Total Burmese imports were $176m. in 1953. Main supply sources were India, Britain and Japan, but Germany has also increased her share.

Stock and Commodities

Tel Aviv Exchange Irregular

A prominent feature this week was the strong rise of Palestine Potash Ltd. shares. The prefrence shares rose by 58 points while the ordinary shares advanced by 30 points. This strengthening comes against the background of rumours of much improved production figures, leading naturally to some hopes for the resumption of dividend after a period of seven years. Interest for other shares remained restricted and there were no important changes. Palestine Gold Storage & Supply advanced during the week by 5 points while Moller Dee Textiles Corp. was up 10 pruta. "Ata" test shares lost about 3 points each. There was little activity in the State Loans. The price of Tavel Dollar slipped again by 17 pruta, reaching 1293 on Sunday. There was growing demand for Stock "B," which was quoted "buyers only" once during the week, but overall advance was only 1½ point. Milve Hova transactions not quoted on the official stock exchange list, were somewhat more extended towards the end of the week and closed about a point higher than last week, at about 55%.

Reaction in New York After Boom

THE ticker-tape reporting transactions from the floor of the New York Exchange was delayed twice during the week, because it could not keep pace with the speed and volume of operations. Buoyancy was carried into the new year, but on January 4 the market began to falter and the 5th and 6th were two days of a general strong downward slide. One reason was the Federal Reserves' decision to raise the cash margin on share transactions by 10% to 60%. (The adjustment is comparatively slight, as during the inflationary period '46 it was 100% and during the Korean War 75%). Market circles generally agreed that a natural reaction was overdue as prices had advanced too quickly during the last weeks. The rising of the cash margin washed out many weak speculators and caused losses up to $5.-. Dow Jones Index for Industrial shares fell by almost 9 points. On Friday, however, a strong rally occured in all major divisions. It began with a general bargain-hunting at the opening of the Stock Exchange, when the ticker-tape was delayed for the second time during the week. Although the spectre of 1929 was again raised, reliable circles expect the recovery to continue and markets to advance, although a little more slowly.

London Markets Undisturbed

WITH the postponement for the time being of the big railway strike, London markets continue to appear buoyant and unworried by Wall Street developments. Industrials were good, while leading oils and dollar stocks naturally developed some irregularity following the set-back in New York. On Friday, Reuter's Industrial Index was 225.5 as against 219 last week.

Gold Steady

The price of gold in London was fixed at 251s.3½d. per fine ounce on Thursday. The Paris market was dull and steady with very small gains, especially on dollar coins.

Turnover features: 1 bar, 200 Ingots, 10,000 Napoleons and Sovereigns each, 20,000 Eagles and 6,000 Marks.

Copper, Tin Weaker

While there was some rally in Rubber, Copper and Tin weakened by the end of last week in London, Copper being affected by profit-taking. Zinc too eased and Lead was quiet. Closing Prices: On Thursday, £.1.55; Copper — Cash Metal — £296-298. Tin — Cash Metal — £683-684; Lead — Current Month Metal — £105-105.5; Zinc — Current Month Metal — £84.1.- - 84.10.-; Spot Rubber was 2/32 per pound.

By courtesy of the
I.L. Feuchtwanger Bank Limited

Tel Aviv Stock Market

JAN. 10		Rise or Fall
Pop. Loans		
1949/69 (IL.20)	99½	+½
3½% Tavel Dollar x)y)	1293	—
3½% Tavel Dollar x)z)	1293	—
3½% Govt. Bds. (large)	97½	+½
6% Reg. Sterling "A"	98	—
6% Reg. Sterling "B" a)	101	—
Pal. Bearer Bds. Ser. 3	73½	—
Bk. Leumi ord. sh.	265½	+½
A.P.B. Investm.		
6% debs. 50/70 c)	96	—
ord. sh. "B"	117½	—
Gazit ord. sh. "B"	106½	—
Ellern's Inv. ord. "B"	163	—
P.E.C.Inv.ord."B"sh.c)	102½	—
Gen. Mortg. Bk.ord. sh.	80	—
Bizur 6% debs. 56/65 c)	87	—
Nir 4% Debs. (bear.)	98	+1
5% pref. sh. c)	71½	+½
Pass 4% debs. 40/64 reg	85½	—
"Tava" 8% debs.	83½	—
I.L.D.C. ord. sh. reg.	137½	—½
8% debs. c)	97½	—
Afr. Pal. Inv. ord. sh.	104½	—
Rassco 6% pref. ord sh.	91	—
Pal. Potash 6% pref. sh.	403	—
"A" ord. shares	184	+½
Pal. Elec. ord. sh. (Isr.		—
Pal. Elec. ord. sh. (Ldn		—
Jer. Elec. Corp. ord. sh.		—
Mekoroth pref. sh. b)	66	+½
Ata ord. "B" sh.	187½	—½
6-8% conv. debs. c)	97	—
"Kardaneh" ord."B"sh.	145½	—½
7% conv. debs. 50/64 c)	103½	—
Moller-Dee ord.sh.reg x	370	+5
Pal-Brewery8%con.sh.c)	96½	—
Assis Bejarano "B" sh. a)	157	—1
"Tava" ord. sh. c)	107½	—
Nesher 6% debs. "A"	114	—
6% debs. "B"	136	—½
Pal.Cald.St.7%debs.c)	140	—
ord. sh. reg. c)d)	318	—
Pal.Centr.Tr.8% debs. a)	96	—½

Notes: a) purchasing price; b) selling price; c) ex-coupons; d) ex-right; e) half div.; x) prutot; y) coupons Dec. 15, 1954; z) coupons June 15, 1955.

HORSE BREEDING TO REPLACE IMPORTS

Jerusalem Post Reporter

DESPITE efforts made and sums spent for the import of horses, their number is still far below the requirements of agriculture, police, carters etc. The total number of horses on Jewish farms is at present estimated at between 5,000 and 6,000 while double that number will be needed in the near future with the continued expansion of smallholder settlements, ill-adopted to the use of mechanical tractors.

During the past three years, approximately 2,500 horses have been imported, mainly by the Jewish Agency, but many of the animals failed to acclimatize and stock did not increase in the same extent. Over $0.5m. were spent for these imports. The percentage of mares suitable for breeding purposes was also very low in most cases.

It is against this background that the new Association of Horse and Mule Breeders has been initiated under the auspices of the Ministry of Agriculture with the aim of developing local breeding. The establishment of a stud book and better distribution of stallions is planned, and a census of breeding mares is now being carried out. A horse show is to take place at Easter. Breeding of race horses of Arab stock is also planned. This is the only agricultural association in which private farmers and labour settlements are participating on an equal basis.

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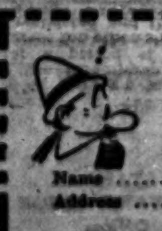

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